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E PLOTCHMAN offers great advantages to adver-sers. Its circulation is large and among the most rive and intelligent portion of the community. ered as second-class mail matter.

Agricultural.

Gentlemen Farmers.

There are two or perhaps three classes of men who are generally called gentlemen farmers. The most common is the man who is engaged in other business which yields him an ample income, but who has a liking for good stock, and for seeing good crops grow. Most frequently he may have been born and brought up on the farm, but left it when young to engage in some business that he expected to prove more lucrative, and which, indeed, proved so. Yet he has not forgotten the pleasures that he found in the farm life, and he has faith that, with more capital and the advanced information that is now available in regard to care and feeding of stocks and crops, a farm can be made profitable to its owner and pleasant to those who reside on it.

If he does not succeed in getting the profit he anticipated, it may be because he keeps more trotting and coach horses than working horses; because he grows more roses than potatoes, and presents more of the products of his farm to his friends, or to the poor, than he sends to market. But if he derives any pleasure in so doing, the farm is entitled to the credit for it. He might not buy as may flowers as he grows. He might not be as liberal with spring lambs and broiler chickens and fruit grown under glass if he had not the farm, but he could easily find other ways to expend his money in the city, that might cost him more and give him less pleasure. He could run a vacht and the crew would catch no fish. or have a box at the opera, and neither know nor care anything about the music there. He might drive fast horses or automobiles on the speedway, and find excitement rather than pleasure in it.

but if on the farm and liking it he can be a power for good to those around him. He can keep good breeding stock, of which his neighbors can share some of the advantages. He can show them the advantages of using good seed and good fertilizer liberally and of giving good cultivation and he can give employment to many men in carrying out his plans, and can pay them fair wages. He can also be a power for injury to the farmers about him if he chooses. He can pay such prices for labor or material that he wants, with the idea of having the best, that they can neither follow his example nor compete with him, and they will be left with that which is much inferior, and yet their laborers will always be discontented because they are not receiving the pay given by the gentleman farmer. With this feeling they will be even more inefficient and inclined to shirk their plain duties than they would be if they did not know that other men were

better paid on the other farm. He may sell his products in the market regardless of what it has cost to produce may be able to produce them so heaply that the farmer who depends upon ness for a living, who has land less and has not the modern improvetools and farming implements, is of fair pay for his labor because of of his wealthy neighbor. seen both these kinds of gentlemen

and lived near them. yet another kind. The young has studied the theories of modern ral methods at the agricultural colexperiment stations, as well as med something of the practical either there or at home; who only what should be done in each how it should be done, and can to those whom he employs, yet the use of his brains in overdirecting the work is more valuable he use of his muscles in pertorming it hacan get the strength of othcomp have There are also some who ended colleges, but have studied Pract the work, and have read of he modern methods until they have their knowledge made them directing others than in doing the la mselves

Thi. perhaps the most useful class. They a cating others, not only those for them, but those who watch g for the food supply of the World ing to have it of good quality, and ve ng at the market rates, so that ve less advantages cannot say ering from unfair competition, cannot produce as good an article, heavy crops, or make as large a vearl iit. Such men, too, usually pay t extravagant wages to compethful workmen.

They to arouse others to an amhe better stock, better build- critical market. ings, better care and better methods gen-They elevate the character of their

guage that a man may be a farmer and yet be a gentleman of education and re-

The farmer who goes abroad to market. to the institute and grange meetings, or Beauty of Norval, showed this. Meg weighed elsewhere, bearing the marks of his busi- about 500 pounds more than the other, and ness in soiled clothing, reeking with the in six months ate \$1.63 worth more of feed, his remarks were intended for the women odors of the stables and barnyard, cannot complain if he is spoken of as "only a fat, and \$11 less value in total solids, or an farmer," or even if he is thought to be average of \$12 less for six months, and probbut a poor farmer. Usually there will ably about \$20 or more less profit in a year. be seen at his home, around his buildings, the same signs of negligence and care- produce 500 pounds more of beef when killed butter, it really seemed as if the women

cent. solids, and the Holstein only 12 per greater importance at the stable than in cent.

Size is no criterion of the value of a dairy ow. The two Holstein cows, Meg and

calling. When they go into society they show in dress, in manners and in lan-but the Ayrshire cost a fraction more than a cent, but the Ayrshire milk averaged 12.6 per methods of handling the milk are of even the dairy-room, as the milk absorbs bad 4,044,095, against 3,548,885 in 1900. The odors and bacter a more readily than does the cream or butter, especially if the butter, but when he had told them what their husbands ought to do, and what they should insist upon if they were to make the

Live Stock Notes. The sales of sheep in Chicago in 1901 broke all previous records, having been monthly top price for the year on sheep, not including yearlings, was \$5.25, and the

latter are kept at a low temperature. A highest monthly figure for lambs was \$6.25. certain lecturer on butter making said that More than 375,000 lambs came from Colorado and averaged close to \$5.10; 380,000 sheep yet produced about \$13 less value of butter of the dairyman's family, as they were the fat, and \$11 less value in total solids, or an ones held responsible for the quality of the 24,053 cars to bring the sheep shipments to Chicago, and 4191 carloads were shipped away; 3,280,803 sheep were slaughtered at this market. The heaviest receipts in one day were 39,549 on Oct. 7, and in one month lessness. The farm may be or may not be at three cents a pound, or \$15, at a cost of had not much depending on them but the 448,881 in September. Evidently somebody

weighing 174 pounds they gained 5 per cent. or 8.7 pounds; at 226 pounds they made gain of 4.1 per cent or 93 pounds; at 271 pounds they gained 3.8 per cent. or 10.3 pounds, and at 320 pounds they gained 3.1 per cent. or 9.92 pounds. This would look as if they actually gained more pounds in a week until they had reached 300 pounds, though the percentage was less But to make such experiments of value we need to know how much their food was increased in those different periods. It will not do to take it for granted that the food to supply the natural waste of the system is in proportion to the live weight, although we have seen that asserted as a fact, but we have good reasons for thinking this is not always the case. Nor do we think that the increase of edible meat is in exact proportion to the gain in live weight. We doubt if the hog increases the weight of what would be called waste material, bone, blood, paunch and intestines, or of the cheaper parts, as the head, liver, heart, etc., very fast after it has attained to a weight of 250 or three hundred pounds if it is properly fed to fatten it. While we think that the profitable limit of feeding the pig is two hundred pounds or a little less, because the pork is better than when heavier, or more to our liking, we have not seen the fact proven yet.

What Shall We Use for Bedding Our Animals?

Meadow hay, musty English hay, straw, sawdust, leaves, shavings, sand and dried muck are among the materials used for this purpose. In our own practice we make use also of corn husks and the waste that comes from threshing and winnowing onion seed. The value of these materials turns on the comfort they afford the animals, their service as absorbents, their cleanness, and their value as manure. That kind of bedding will make the stock most comfortable in cold weather which will retain the most air, as air is a non-conductor of heat. The five first named are therefore the most valu-

able for this purpose.

To bed an animal on sand in our cold northern winters is about as wise and merciful as to invite her to sleep at ease on a bed of icicles. Measured by their value as absorbents, shavings and sand take the lowest rank, yet sand, although it does not absorb moisture, still is valuable as a re-tainer of liquids. In cleanliness both sawdust and sand have special value. Measured by their value as plant food, sawdust, shavings and sand are comparatively worthless, still sand would have a mechanical value when used on land that needed it, while of course the urine it contains would

of itself be plant food, Of the entire list, muck must be the most valuable as plant food, for muck is but con-. centrated meadow hay, or straw, or leaves, for when these decay muck is the product. It is safe to say that a forkful of muck contains as much plant food as does a cartload of dry leaves. Muck that has absorbed urine is decidedly richer than either cow or horse manure in nitrogen, the most valuable of the three principal elements that make up manure, viz., potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen.

The value of meadow or English hay, straw and leaves becomes obvious when we consider the fact that the manure of animals when not grain fed is but the hay that has passed through their system after about a fifth has been kept behind to nourish the body. This consideration will lead us to put more value than is usually given to manure in which hay bedding abounds. If it has absorbed the urine it is really worth more as plant food, weight for weight, than the solid excrements.

Sawdust and shavings are very tempting bedding materials, they are so clean and so easily handled, but we must not forget that as plant food for any crop to which we may apply them, they are worthless, while the utter barrenness found under pine trees suggests that they contain elements that are injurious to vegetation, as every observer knows. Manure, when sawdust has been used as bedding, has a burnt look, as though fire-fanged. We neither use sawdust nor shavings as bedding, and carefully avoid buying manure where they have been used. though among the sixty or more carloads we use annually, occasionally a little creeps

The manure value of any kind of hay used as bedding ranges from \$6 to \$9 per ton; that of straw from \$2 to \$3; dry muck, after it has been used as an absorbent, is worth as much as the manure itself; sand of itself, as we have stated above, is of no value: what liquid manure it contains gives it just so much value while it also has a mechanical (not manurial) value on a class of soils. Sawdust and shavings, if from evergreen trees, have less than no value, for these not only do not contain in themselves plant food available for the crop to which the manure they enter into is applied, but do contain

that which is deleterious to plant growth.

As a rule, farmers bed their animals on the material that is the most easily to be got. Fortunately, in most cases, this is hay in some form, yet we think the knowledge that a ton of such bedding contains as much plant food as exists in over two cords of barn manure at prices at which it can now be bought (\$3 per cord) may lead them to use it the more liberally for the comfort of our believe or better it forming as well.

use it the more liberally for the comfort of our helpless co-partners in farming, as well as for the betterment of the manure pile.

Whether the hay bedding that goes into the manure heap becomes entirely available the first season will depend largely on how our farmer friends handle it. If hogs are at work on it it will be likely to be well fined up, otherwise the piling it in heaps, where it can be pitched over as soon as it has got well heated up, giving two pitchings at short intervals, and scattering some plaster on top, and covering this with a layer of earth at the last pitching, will get it into a degree of fineness which will enable us to use it to the best advantage of the crops that are to feed upon it.—J. J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass.



COMMON SCENE IN SHEEP PASTURES.

profitable, usually not very profitable, but at least \$20 for each year she was kept. the life on the farm will not be attractive to his children. They cannot take pride in it ambition they will soon leave it for somedress better, and to have surroundings they

expect to find more pleasant. and in the stables, and when doing so wears cheap or patched clothing which shows the marks of the work, cannot also be a gentleman. We know he can, for we have known many such. Yet these are not the class that are alluded to when people speak of the gentleman farmer. They are sometimes said to be both far.ners and gentlemen.

Perhaps more than either of the other classes they elevate the character of their business among those who know them. However they may fit their dress to their labor when at home, they are neat and respectable in appearance when abroad, well read in their business, if not college educated, and up-to-date in their methods. The same self-respect that leads them to appear well dressed and gentlemanly in deportment when in society, will tend to make them want to keep the farm, its buildings and its surroundings neat and pleasant to those on it and to those who visit it. They may well be called gentlemanly farmers, which term would have as definite a meaning and convey as much of respect as the

Dairy Notes.

At the New York State Breeders Meeting at Rochester, N. Y., Edward Van Alstine, who had charge of the dairy tests at the Pan-American Exposition, gave an address in which he told of some of the main lessons learned at the Model Dairy, of which we will enumerate a few as he saw them. First, hard and dirty labor for a fair all of the best cows are not in one breed, and there is great difference in individual animals of the same breed. Thus in the Guernseys Madora Fern stood by the side of Mary Marshall, and consumed nearly as much food, but gave a profit of only \$29.31, while Mary Marshall gave \$59.41 profit. While this was the largest difference between any two animals of the same breed, all breeds but the Ayrshires showed a considerable difference, and even methods. They are product they varied about \$7 between the best and

the poorest animal. The Channel Island cattle or Guernsey and Jersey produced butter at the least cost for feed, or eleven cents a pound, which was 11 cents lower than the average of other breeds. The cream from these breeds could be churned at a higher temperature than that from others, and the butter could be very much more easily handled. The Guernsey were the only herd whose butter was colored high enough to be acceptable to a

The Holsteins produced the most pounds of butter, but the Guernseys, Jerseys and or its surroundings, and if they have any Ayrshires, in the order named, exceeded them in producing butter at a profit over thing that they expect to enable them to cost of lood. The largest consumption of grain feed did not prove the most profitable. When Holstein and Ayrshire herds were fed In this we do not mean to say that a man eighteen to twenty pounds of grain a day, who works with his own hands on the farm they produced more milk, but the profit was not as great as when a few weeks later they were cut down to twelve pounds a day, which was more than he would recommend the farmers to feed under ordinary condi-

The best results were obtained by mixing about six pounds of bran with four pounds of gluten (28 per cent. protien), and supplementing this with cottonseed or linseed meal or ground oats. When feeding ensilage, it was not necessary to give cornmeal, excepting with a few that were inclined to lose flesh, and ensilage at \$2 per ton proved a cheaper ration than green clover, oats and peas or millet, though the latter were received in as good condition as it would be possible for the farmer to get them under the most favorable conditions.

When using green feed almost as much grain was needed as during the rest of the season, and probably more than would have been needed if they had been in pasture. as the pasture grass is a more concentrated food than the more bulky green feeds, and more nutritious for its bulk. No change in per cent. of butter fat was noticeable from the changes in feed, although unnatural conlitions and the crowd around them undoubtedly kept the percentage low, and the nervous breeds should have shown from one-half to one per cent. more butter fat if at home and kept quiet. The so-called standard nutritive ratio of 1 to 51 was not found to give especially better results than

to 4 or 1 to 61. The animals suffered from apparent indigestion, undoubtedly due to a lack of exereise while being so highly fed. A lack of flavor in butter or actual bad flavor toward the last of the test was directly traced to this cause. There is great need that the animals for breeding purposes should be selected by individual merit more, and less by pedigree, and as it is a case of the survival of the fittest, there are many so unfit even though well bred, that they should not be allowed to survive at all.

When creamery butter sells at thirty to thirty-five cents a pound it seems almost wicked to ask fifty cents for the product of private dairy; yet some have found customers eager to buy at even a higher price than that. Dairy exhibitions have shown ns dairy butter scoring as high or higher thon the best creamery, and all they need to get the highest price is to insure uniformity of production and quality. This does not depend entirely upon the skill of the butter The Holsteins produced milk at a cost of maker. One must have good cows in good a little less than one cent a quart, and the health. They must have only good food and

careful washing of the milk utensils. The eats mutton and lamb. men furnished cows, food, water, stables and dairy-rooms, and should do the churn-

ing and working if the product was large.

Choice creamery butter is higher now than it has been for several years, and prospects are that it will continue to be high for some months to come. The high prices of nearly all grains has led many farmers to discontinue their use, or reduce the amount given to such an extent that the production of milk and butter has been greatly reduced, and some have even dried off the cows which should have been milk until late in the spring, that they might be wintered more cheaply on the rough fodder. We think this has been very poor economy. Having butter to sell when the price is more than twenty-five cents a pound will warrant paying a little better prices for the grain than when it is below twenty cents, but this is not all the loss. The cow that is kept through the winter on only rough fodder will come out spring poor," and not one or two months in the pasture will put her in condition to do as she would have done if better fed at this season. If dried off a month earlier than she would have been on more liberal feed, she will want to go dry about the same period of lactation another or all other years. If allowed to get thin in flesh she cannot give milk rich in butter fat, nor will she drop a strong, quickly maturing calf. We believe there is more money in feeding grain liberally to cows, hogs or hens, when

Hoard's Dairyman says that the associate editor of that paper filled his silo a year ago last summer, and there came a heavy rain before the cover was put on, so that the top was well wet down. When opened for use about Dec. 1, they were surprised to find the ensilage in good condition to within two inches of the top, and also was perfect all around the sides. Last fall both the senior editor and the associate editor tried the wetting process, putting on five or six barrels of water so as to wet from sides to centre, and they found ensilage practically good all the way to the top. ensilage on the top prevents the escape of the heat, and thus all the germs of ferment are destroyed at the sides as well as in the centre, while if the heat escapes there is ferment enough to cause mould at the sides and top. The late Dr. Bailey of Billerica, Mass., whose silo was probably the first built in the United States. and who published the first book upon the subject, advocated cutting the ensilage crops much greener than is the usual custom now and told us that if they were too dry when put in they should be well wet. He claimed that straw might be utilized in the silo by mixing with the corn, if as much water was put on the straw as it would absorb.

prices are high than when grain is cheap.

Cresceus (2.021) will make his bow to the 1902 public at Indianapolis, Ind.

But the saddest feature of the market has been the large number of inferior sheep and lambs, sent in only partially fattened, and sold at about two-thirds, one-half, and even one-third of the top price. This is not as frequent now as it was in November and December, but even now "culls" are sold at about half the rates of good to choice sheep and lambs. They certainly cannot sho much profit to the breeder or the feeder. The average price is low enough, yet we do not doubt that many have sold both sheer and swine that were not half finished, and then sold the corn that they should have eaten, while, if the corn had been properly fed to the animals, they would have brought more money than the two brought when sold separately.

The brood sow that has but lately weaned a litter of pigs and is in condition to produce another litter three months later can hardly be called a bandsome animal, and those who have formed their ideas of peauty by those that they have seen in the show ring or in the cuts sent out by advertisers, would be apt to exclaim because she was not better rounded out. But the experienced breeder who notices the length and depth of frame, the breadth of the shoulders and hams, and can see the marks characteristic of the breed, will not be scared by a little thinness of flank and prominence of backbone. Perhaps when we used to breed pigs we erred on the side of keeping the sow too fat by learning the pigs to eat at a trough before they were weaned, and thus preventing them from pulling her down as were the sows that we sometimes saw in other yards, but we thought and still think that there was a medium between too fat and too lean, and if they were not too lean when the pigs were weaned, they would not need as much to bring them to condition before farrowing again, and the pigs would be stronger and grow fatter after she farrowed. At any rate, we never had fault found with the pigs we had to sell, and often had those who were trying to faiten their own pork say they could see no choice in the litter, excepting as to sex.

The gain in weight of pigs at different stages of their growth may be made a little misleading if it is expressed in percentages, and no record is kept of the amount of food they use to make that growth and the character of the growth. The Wisconsin Experiment Station kept a record of the growth of twelve litters of pigs from birth. In the first week they increased their weight 76 per cent., the second week 59 per cent., third veek 40 per cent., fourth week 28 per cent., fifth week 25 per cent., and in the eighth week only 16 per cent. Auother table we find in the Drovers' Journal says that pigs weighing 78 pounds gained 7 per cent. in one week, which is nearly 5½ pounds each; weighing 128 pounds they gained 6 per cent. or 7.68 pounds;

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Agricultural.

The Usefulness and Good Qualities of the Inferior Animals.

The usefulness of many of the animals by which we are surrounded is a powerful ar gument in favor of their protection from needless cruelty, if not of the right to kind and good usage. All are far more inde-pendent of man than he is of them. They want not his aid to provide themselves with shelter, with clothing and with food. On the contrary, proud as he is of his fancied superiority, and, presuming on that, too often treating them with contumely and cruelty, were it not for them few of his luxuries would remain; nay, even the very essentials of life would be withdrawn, and he would be reduced to worse than the debasement of the savage. He would perish by

hunger, or cold, or violence. In our country, supposing that the horse were no longer our slave, what would become of our agriculture, our commerce, our pleasures? Let us look around and see how many of the objects of our national pride, how many of the comforts of our every-day life, would have been wanting if he had not worked for us. Our dress! We owe the greater part of it to the ox, the sheep, the hare and the rabbit, while at the same time they contribute that nutriment which prolongs our existence. There is no domesticated animal, quadruped or fowl to which we do not owe something, while they who live in the farthest parts of the earth, and even the inhabitants of the great deep, supply us with many a luxury, as well as some of the necessities of life.

It is not enough that we take from each that which ministers to our wants. That countless millions of beings yearly perish in order that we may live. Shall we add to this unnecessary and demoniacal cruelty? Shall we endeavor to devise other means of profit or of pleasure, wrung from the hard efforts, the merciless tasks, the unspeakable agonies of a wretched, afflicted and prematurely exhausted and ruined multitude of beings Shall we, in order to gratify some foolish caprice of the moment, urge our willing or our unwilling servants, by the whip and by the goad, to labors far beyond their strength? Every heart that is not completely callous protests against such cruel deeds; every being endowed with humanity deplores them, and He on whom the future fate of all will depend has declared that to the merciful alone shall mercy be finally

Again, let us look around and see what kind of a world it is that we inhabit. Countless myriads of beings are continually appearing on and departing from the stage of life. To each is allotted the joyous transports of youth, the serious yet pleasing cares of mature life, and then, ere he can long be the victim of disease, ere he can feel the inconvenience and pains of decrepitude, he suddenly disappears. He has, generally speaking, sufficient foresight of danger to protect himself until he has enjoyed the most pleasurable portion of existence, and discharged those duties for which he was created, and then he is taken from the evil to come. His end is a violent one, but it is sudden and unaccompanied by the lingering pains and recollec tions and fears by which old age, or what is termed a natural death, is accompanied. In his own department-forming his portion of "stupendous whole"-each one is happy. If the time comes when he is suddenly swept away, it is because the hey-dey of his-life is over, and he is making way for others to go through those joyous stages of existence which he has passed.

"Well," says the cruel man, "I but destroy that which would otherwise soon perish. I am but acting on the law of nature. This and the other animal dies that I may

The right of man to destroy animal life for his own support, and even for his own convenience, we have not for a moment disputed. It is the causeless destruction of it him. He had not ridden more than a mile to which we object. It is murder without any object but to gratify the caprice of the moment. It is considering the animals around us as mere machines contrived for our use. It is the ruling of them by threats and by terror. It is prematurely exhausting their powers, and then consigning them to drag out the remainder of their existence under a needler, and therefore more unreasonable task-master. It is against this that we enter our protest, one of barbarity like which nature affords no parallel.

I will refer to the animals by which ma is surrounded, and whom he has the most frequent opportunity of torturing. I would speak of the beautiful adaptation of each to the precise situation which he occupies. There are common points among them. Each has a heart to circulate the blood through the veins, and lungs to purify it, and fit it for the purpose of life. Each has a brain and nerves of various systems connected with the intellect of the animal, or with the general functions of life, and every one is admirably adapted to the situation in which he is placed, and the peculiar destiny he has to fulfill.

The small stomach of the horse is so con trived that there shall be no weight, no body of food pressing against the lungs and impeding respiration and interfering with The singular stomach of the omniverous swine, the curiosly complicated ones of cattle and sheep are fitted to extract every portion of nutriment from the ingesta and enable the animals to which they belong, and especially the cattle, to supply us plentifully with food, both while they are living and after they are destroyed.

The disposition and habits of the different domesticated animals, the spirit and courage of the horse, the patient endurance of the ox, the intelligence and fidelity of the dog. these are subjects which will pleasantly and profitably employ our study and excite our attachment to the animal, and our admiration of the skill displayed in the structure of

Some will and do object that after all we can say it is but a machine; you must operate upon him by means of his feelings, and you can govern him by coercion alone. There is a reluctance, not only in the crue person, but in many who are well disposed to the cause of humanity, to admit that the inferior animals have the faculty of reasoning. "It is," say they, "destroying the distinguishing prerogative of human nature and breaking down the barrier which separates us from the inferior creation."

Let us calmly consider this point. The infant comes into the world with no intuitive knowledge of the objects by which he is surrounded, although with a capacity for endless improvement. By degrees he begins to take notice of the passing scene. An impression is made on the fibres of certain nerves. Rays from a thousand objects fall upon the retina; vibrations of the air strike upon the drum of the ear, or the fingers rest upon objects of a certain form and character and substance These impressions, by means of various nervous filaments, are conveyed to the brain, the common storehouse of them all, and then by some wondrous power, some spirit.

ual agency too sacred for us to descant upon here, some original divine inspiration, that by which man first became a living soul, these impressions are received and registered and combined and stored up. Their connections are traced, their consequ appreciated, and from these processes result the measure and the character of our knowledge, or, in other words, our intellectual and our moral acquirements.

Whatever may be said of the presiding intellectual or spiritual power in the human being and the brute, the same nervous sys-tem is found in both, and all cruel experiments being avoided there is not, there cannot be, a more interesting subject than the gradual development of the nervous system through the various tribes of living beings.

On account of the situations in which they are placed, and the services which they are designed to render man, the organs of sense are far more powerful in the inferior creatures than in the human being. The nerve of smell has much greater comparative bulk in the quadruped than in man, and in proportion to the development of this nerve is the acuteness of the scent. There is a simple and satisfactory reason for this. The sense of smell is in man connected only with pleasure; in the inferior being it is es sential to life. It is that by which the animal is directed to wholesome food, and to his own peculiar nutriment amidst the innumerable plants that spring from the earth.

The acute scent of the brute is likewise destined to be serviceable to man. We have often heard of the horrible use made of the scent of the bloodhound in the extirpation of the unhappy natives of some of the West ands. One pleasing story, how ever, amidst many a horrible one, can be related of these animals. A planter had fixed his residence at the foot of the Blue Mountains, in the back settlements of America, One day the youngest of his family, a child about four years old, disappeared. The father became alarmed, explored the woods in every direction, but without success. On the following day the search was renewed, during which a native Indian happened to pass, accompanied by his dog, one of the true bloodhound breed. Being informed of the distress of the planter he requested that the shoes and stockings last worn by the child be brought to him. He made the dog smell them and patted him. The intelligent animal seemed to compre-hend all about it, for he immediately began to sniff around.

The Indian and his dog plunged into the wood, and they had not been there long before the dog began to bay. He thought that he had hit upon the scent, and, presently being assured of it, he uttered a louder and more expressive note, and darted off at full speed into the forest. The Indian followed, and after considerable time met his dog bounding back, his countenance beaming with animation. The hound turned again into the wood, his master being not far behind, and they found the child lying at the foot of a tree, fatigued and exhausted, but otherwise unhurt.

In another case the acuteness of scent of a far more intelligent and useful dog, the collie or Scotch sheepdog, was somewhat seat of intelligence, the external, cineritous awkwardly employed. A young man deluded into becoming a sheep stealer selected some sheep from the flock of a former master, and set off with them for the nearest town. He had not quite left the farm when his conscience smote him, and he quitted the sheep and let them go again to the hill. He called off his dog and mounting his pony rode away.

After proceeding about three miles, he thought he heard something behind him, and, looking round, he saw his dog driving the stolen sheep at a furious rate, in order to keep up with his master. He was exceedingly troubled, for the sheep, having come so far from home, he dreaded that there would be a pursuit. He beat the dog for the uncalled-for interference, and rode off a second time, taking the collie with before he perceived that his assistant had well as chagrined. He to abandon the animal to himself, and took a road across the country which he was sure his dog had never traversed. He nursued a circuitous route through some land, and at length arrived at a gate which he opened and shut behind him, and half a mile further on he called at a farmhouse and breakfasted. As he was about to start again a person told him that he need not hurry himself, for his dog had got the sheep safe enough down at the crooked gate. After this it was impos sible for the poor fellow to get rid of them. so he drove them on and sold them and the transaction cost him his life. The dog, for the last four or five miles that he brought the sheep, could have had no other guide to the road his master had gone than the smell of his pony's feet.

The sense of sight is far stronger in the inferior animals than in man. It used to be thought that birds of prey scented their food at a distance. A naturalist concealed quantity of their favorite meat from some of these birds. It was in the highest state of putrefaction, but they were not in the slightest degree attracted by the odor. When, however, it was fairly exposed to view, troops of birds, that before this had been too far away for human sight to detect them, quickly gathered round and devoured t. It is by means of the sense of sight that the carrier pigeon performs with such unerring precision his long and rapid flight, but at night, or when the atmosphere is much obscured, he either rests or becomes

Spring Medicine There is no other season when good

medicine is so much needed as in the Spring.

The blood is impure, weak and impoverished-a condition indicated by pimples and other eruptions on the face and body, by deficient vitality, loss of appetite, lack of strength, and want of animation.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Make the blood pure, vigorous and rich, create appetite, give vitality, strength and animation, and cure all eruptions. Have the whole family begin to take them today.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has been used in our family for some time, and always with good results. Last spring I was all run down and got a bottle of it, and as usual received great benefit." MISS BEULAH

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.



LIBRARY.

MERINO RAMS.

The hearing of most animals is far more cute than that of the human being. The ery of the hounds will be recognized by the horse and his ears will be erect and he will be all spirit and impatience long before the rider is conscious of the least sound. The nightingale and many a bird of song is often plainly answering to the note of his rival when that rival is completely out of hear-

ing.
The superior scuteness of his senses prepares the animal for his own personal safety and for our service. In the possession of the means of knowledge, but these confined within certain and very limited bounds, the brutes are our superiors. We have not, however, forgotten the storehouse where all these materials are hoarded up. We have not forgotten that portion of the frame—the brain—where the spirit of intelligence has established its peculiar abode. It exists in the brute. The connection between it and every organ of sense is as evident as in the nan, but, as we might suppose, considering the relation and the destiny of the two classes of beings, it is sadly shorn of its proportions. Compared with the whole bulk of the body the brain of the ox is not one-twenty-sixth part of the size of that f the human being, the brain of the sheep about one-twenty-fifth, that of the horse one fourteenth, and that of the dog varying from one-tenth to one-fifth. It is curious that while we are calculating the relative bulk of the brain we are also recording the comparative intelligence of these animals. The ox stands the lowest among our domesticated the highest.
Still, we are not doing justice to the sub-

leading to the conclusion that it is one paror cutical part. To this portion fibres may be traced from all the organs of sense, and from it to every part of the frame. Thither the intelligence is communicated and thence the commands are received.

That portion, comparing the bulk of the different brains, is far more abundant in the human being than in any of the inferior animals. We are establishing no rivalry We presume not to hint, for it is wisely hid den from us, at any similarity or difference in the development of intellectual power, but that which we are enabled to trace is in two classes of beings.

The brute, each in his order, was made for one little compartment only of the boundless plan of Providence. There, innot faculties or powers to fit him for any his journey's end he was quite placed. The horse and the dog, they are noble animals, but displace them and they would be comparatively useless.

Man was made, as we have admitted at the commencement of this essay, the ruler over a portion, at least, of the world of the Almighty. He sways the destinies of many of the animals; he can comprehend and admire the aim and object of the creation of others, but he can also extend his views to other worlds. He can prepare himself for a state of endless existence and of ever-increasing knowledge and happiness. We are not forgetting the boundaries which limit the existence and the worth of the two, but for the purposes of our argument, and in order to encourage a more kindly feeling toward the inferior creation, we are endeavoring to show that the difference between them in one of the most essential of all points is in degree and not in kind.

Their very inferiority fits them for the task that is required of them and recom mends them to our benevolence. The acuteness of their senses and the bulk to our benevolence. of the nerves which give motion and vigor to every limb qualify them for our service, and the service which they render deserves our gratitude. But were proportionate intellect added to their strength, were they enabled to estimate their relative situation and rights and power, could they become conscious of their strength and of the objects that might be affected by it, they would burst their bonds, and man would in his turn be the victim and the slave.

What are the principal steps by which knowledge is acquired. There should be consciousness and a due consideration of the mpression, whatever it may be, that is conveyed to the mind. This is the first and fundamental power or exercise of intelligence. If the impression, however vivid, is suffered to pass quickly away, vanishing like the baseless fabric of a vision, and leaving no rock behind; if the mind be not abstracted from other things and bent for awhile on the subject before it, nothing of sterling value will ever be attained.

It is the faculty of attention which distinguishes the promising youth from him of whom no good hope can be formed, and the scientific man from the superficial and ignorant one. The terrier with every faculty absorbed in his eager watching for his prey, the perseverance with which the ound follows the scent, lost to every other smell, whether arising from the earth or from the track of various animals, the ab straction carried to such an extent that he is not to be diverted from his pursuit by the scent even of another animal of the ame species that may accidentally start or be thrust out by the wily fugitive, and the determination with which he follows the irst even to the very death; the pointer standing staunch to his point, notwithstand ing the blunders of his companion, or the unskillfulness of his master, these are striking illustrations of the power of attention in

the inferior creatures. The attention having been sufficiently

directed to a certain object, in order to acquire a clear and correct notion of it, what becomes of the impression made on the mind? Is it transient and evanescent, or is it stored up for future reflection and use? The latter is the office of memory, and it is as important as that of attention. The breaking of the horse and the training of the dog afford instances of this. Many a colt or dog seems to comprehend almost by intuition the meaning of the breaker, but with spirits ever alive the impression is evanscent, and it requires the frequent hint of the voice, and sometimes of the whip, to impress the lesson deeply.

There are others, again, that from actual stupidity or obstinacy cannot or will not comprehend what is required of them until, by frequent and painful repetitions of the lesson, it is at length understood, and then it becomes a part and portion of the animal during life. The pointer, transferred from the field to the parlor, spends possibly a year or two in inactivity, and then, perchance, is taken once more to the scene of his former labors and pleasures. In the joy of his heart he is a little wild at first, but he soon settles down to his work and performs it as beautifully and as staunchly as in the days of his youth.

The story of the lion in whose den a runway slave found refuge, and endeared himself to the monarch of the desert by plucking a rankling thorn from his foot, never failed to make a deep impression on the schoolboy. Years had passed over them ere these friends met again, and then the slave quadrupeds, and the dog beyond comparison had been taken and condemned to be destroyed by a wild beast, and this very lion, still, we are not doing justice to the sub-ject. Observation and experiment are fast and was now half starved for the purpose, was doomed to be his executioner. cage was opened and with mane erect and fearful roar he darted towards his victim. But ere he had half traversed the arena he slackened his pace and creeping towards the man looked wistfully in his face and licked his feet. They were the companions of the desert and the noble beast had not forgotten his benefactor!

The horse never forgets a road he has once traveled. Should years pass away and his next journey be in the dusk or in the dark, the driver has nothing to do but let the animal have his own way and he will, safely reach the destined spot.

A friend assured me that he once journeyed A friend assured me that he once journeyed thirty miles from home with a young horse duties, and probably the prospects of the that he had bred, and neither he nor the horse had ever before seen the village to which he was bound. Two years passed over and he had occasion to repeat the same journey. No one drove the horse deed, he is perfect. Our superior skill could but himself, and he was perfectly assured make no improvement in the structure or that the animal had not since been in that economy of the least of them. But he has direction. A mile or two before he reached It grew very dark, and he could scarcely come. "Well," said he, "here I am, lost absolutely lost. I know not nor can I see as inch of the road. I have heard much of the memory of the horse. It is my only hope now, so there, go on," and he sat back with the reins in his lap. In half an hour he was safe at his friend's gate.

Connected with memory is association of ideas, i. e., when the occurrence of a certain event brings to our minds a whole train of thoughts, and one link being obtained, the entire chain of reasoning occurs. This is evident and powerful in the quadruped. The pointer will be quiet enough while his master has on his usual apparel. Perhaps he will scarcely wish to accompany him abroad, but the moment he sees the shooting jacket, he is all ecstasy, because he assoc ates with it the recallection of many a day' sport, and if he suspects that he may poss bly be left behind, he will steal out and anxiously await the arrival of his master or the road which he usually takes. There is not a petted dog who does not associate a excursion with the putting on of the hat or bonnet, and good care does he take that his owner shall not go without him.

No one can doubt the existence of imagination in the brute. We perceive it in hi dreams. He runs, he hunts, he fights while the external senses are asleep. When the sportsman is preparing for his excursion anticipation of the pleas ures of the field that animates his dog and produces the most boisterous ebullitions o When the hunter starts at a distan ery of the hounds, every motion and ever attitude telling how eager he is to break away, what is this but the vivid recollection of past and the anticipation of future pleas

ure? A gentleman lends a stanch old pointe to a friend, a mise rable shot. One covey after another is found, but not a bird is pagged, not even a feather is disturbed The dog bears with this for some time, and then all at once he stops, he utters something between a bark and a growl, it is an expression of disappointment and of con-

HOOD FARM Garget Cure

In garget the udder becomes inflamed, hot, red and painful, and the milk seems thick, stringy, bloody or watery.

A tablespoonful of Hood Farm Garget Cure mixed with damp feed two or three times a day will cure any ordinary case.

"One of my cows had bloody garget and I fed her Hood Farm Garget Cure, night and morning for six days, after which the milk was all right." A. E. Loomis, North Wolcott, Vt.

Wolcott, Vt.
Prices, \$1 and \$2.50. Sent to any railroad express point in the United States, \$1.25 and \$2.75. Large holds four times dollar size. Hood Farm Salve — especially prepared to be used in connection with our Garget Cure. Also excellent for cracked teats, sores, bruises. \$1. Send for treatise on garget and its causes. Mention this paper.

C. I. HOOD CO., Lowell, Mass. tempt. He gallops home as fast as his legs will carry him, and nothing will persuade him to accompany that person again. But we are told that the brute is the slave

will carry him, and nothing will persuade him to accompany that person again. But we are told that the brute is the slave of instinct alone. As for the term instinct I never could affix a definite meaning to it. I would substitute the word propensity, which I can understand, and which implies in it everything that the defender of instinct an want. When an animal is hungry there is a propensity to feed, and to feed in a particular way, suited to his species and character and destiny, the young quadruped or the biped. There is something grateful to the little one in the odor of that which is to be for a certain time his food, and he has a natural propensity to seek it out and is guided by this odor towards the source of it. This is the intellect, perfect in its kind, with which the Great Spirit has endowed the various families of his creatures. No being in any other compartment, and however superior among the innumerable orders of animals, can compete with the lowest and meanest on his own ground, and with reference to his own peculiar interest. What nice hand, with every complement and means of art, could make a bird's nest?

This and this alone is the spirit of intelligence for which we contend. The horse, with all his noble faculties and powers, and inclinations, is perfect in the situation in which he is placed. Were his intelligence greater he might possibly inquire into the right by "which we hold the power that we exert over him. Were his courage and spirit greater he might robel against our cruelties. Were his muscular powers considerably increased he might bid defiance to our servant he is full of the intelligence and spirit and strength which we require, and none of us in our best moments, and they are moments that should often occur to a great many, can help admiring and loving him. He is too perfect and too good to be made the victim of our cruelty.

The excellent qualities which he possesses, the fire and spirit of his temperament, and yet his general docility, the agility and yet

The excellent qualities which he possesses, the fire and spirit of his temperament, and yet his general docility, the agility and yet the safety of every movement, his courage and yet his passive forbearance, and above all, his indispensable utility, should make him the object, not of our savage passions, but of our admiration and gratitude, and if custom had not, we scarcely know why, dignified the lion with the title of "King of Beasts," reason would have bestowed it upon the horse.

CHARLES R. WOOD, V. S.

CHARLES R. WOOD, V. S.

Butter Market. The market is easier on fresh-made cream-Western markets, and larger receipts, and while most of them ask 28 cents for best Northern and Western, many would not let a buyer leave if he offered 271 cents, and some ould be bought at 27 cents. Firsts are nominally 26 to 27 cents, but many sales are made a cent lower. There is a small supply of the lower grades, and they are in demand. June creamery in storage sells at 22 to 24 formed. Birds' songs are the most eloquent cents, and 25 cents was bid for choice lots. of nature's voices; the gay carol of the gros-Eastern creamery, quoted from 24 to 27½ beak in the morning, the dreamy, mid-day cents, but doubtful if any sells above call of the peewee, the vesper hymn of the amall annals Dairy avtra is and selling well at 24 to 25 cents, firsts see his horse's head. The rain began to at 22 to 23 cents and seconds at 20 to 21 cents. Renovated butter has gone higher, and while sales have been made at 22 to 24 cents, orders for best fresh made cannot be placed at less than 25 cents, and common to good at 20 to 21 cents. Imitation creamery nominally 18 to 22 cents, and ladles 17 to 20 cents, but it is not easy to find any lower than 20 cents in any grade. Boxes and prints plenty, and are held at same rates as tubs, extra Northern creamery 28 cents. extra dairy 25 cents, common to good 20 to 24 cents. No buying for cold storage yet, and jobbers asking 2 to 3 cents above our

The receipts of butter at Boston for the reek ending March 22 were 11,220 tubs and 8,913 boxes, a total weight of 538,654 pounds. including 34,851 pounds in transit for ex port, and with the latter deducted, the net total was 503,803 pounds, against 519,130 pounds the previous week and 819,545 pounds corresponding week last year.

The exports of butter from Boston for the week were 31,400 pounds, against 222,029 pounds corresponding week last year. From New York the exports were only 180 pack-

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company reports the stock of butter this week at 12,966 tubs, against 17,450 tubs same time last year. The Eastern Company reports stock of 987 tubs, and with these holdings added, the total stock is 13,953 tubs, against 20,742 tubs a year ago, a decrease as compared with last year of 6789 tubs. The reduction last week was 6781 tubs.

Boston Fish Market. The demand for fresh fish is enough to

keep both wholesale and retail dealers busy, out there is a good supply, and prices generally are a little easier than last week Market cod sell at 21 to 31 cents, all large at 3 cents, and good steak cod at 4 cents. Haddock is lower at 1½ to 2½ cents, as to size, and hake at 5 cents for large and 3 cents for small. Pollock are 4 cents, flounders 3 cents and cusk 2½ Striped bass are 15 cents, and black bass 8 cents, with sea bass 7 cents. Frozen mackerel nearly gone, but demand light at 16 cents each for large and 11 cents for small. Spanish mackerel at 16 cents a bound, pompano 15 cents, snappers 11 cents and sheepshead higher at 8 cents. Frozen bluefish 10 cents and white fish the same. Lake trout are 8 cents and sea trout only 5 ents. Hafibut in small supply, white at 12 cents, gray or chicken 9 cents. Shad higher than last week, buck at 45 cents and roe at \$1.15, with shad roes at 75 cents a pair and haddock roes 8 cents a pound. Yellow perch are 6 cents and white perch 14 cents a pound, with good pickerel at 12 cents. Fresh Eastern salmon sell at \$1.25 a pound and frozen Western at s cents. Frozen herrings at 2½ cents a pound. Eels and fresh tongues 9 cents, with cheeks at 8 cents. Frog's legs \$1.10 a dozen, and shrimp \$1 a gallon. Clams steady at 50 cents a gallon, and \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel in the 20,000 cars.

shell. Lobsters higher at 19 cents alive and 23 cents boiled. Oysters steady in good demand at \$1.15 for ordinary Norfolk, \$1.40 for selected and fresh-opened Stamfords, \$1.50 for Providence rivers.

Literature.

Mary Devereux, author of "Up Down the Sands of Gold," is spending winter in Boston, nearer the scene of novels, her home being in Cleveland "Up and Down the Sands of Gold," lished last fall, has had a steady sale. her previous book, "From Kingdo Colony," is still in demand at booksel She has already written another which her publishers, Little, Brown of Boston, expect to bring out later i

There is plenty of whimsical humor lightful satire and "blue sky philosop in " Naked Truths and Veiled Allus by Mrs. N. T. Antrim. The au cleverness and psychological insight existing conditions; her spirited femin and quaint dissections of social prob have produced a volume that ever most jaded reader can enjoy. This of many surprises, witty and brilliant dainty title page to epilogue, is largely over to bits of wisdom regarding the and-woman side of things. The truths on these unconventional pages either whitened nor rouged, yet the manner of their telling touches sleeves with elegance. -Published by Henry Altemus Company, Philadelphia.

"Dorothy South," by George Cary Egg a. ton, author of "A Carolina Cavalier." has just been published by Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston.

Mary Catherine Crowley, author of " A Heroine of the Strait," is an enthusiastic student of ecclesiastical architecture, and she has addressed the Catholic Study Club of Detroit recently, giving reminiscences of English cathedral towns. Miss Crowley has had many invitations to address literary organizations since the publication of "A Daughter of New France," but she devotes a large portion of her time to writing, which in her case means previous exhaustive historical research. Her new book, 'A Heroine of the Strait," is announced for publication by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, early in April.

A new book of great interest is the edition edited by Guy Lowell entitled American Gardens," containing over two hundred charming illustrations from photographs, together with plans, showing sixty-one of the finest American gardens, old and new. The volume is published by Bates & Guild Co., 42 Chauncey street, Boston. "Bird Life" is a new volume. John Burroughs says: "Take the first step in

ornithology and you are ticketed for the whole voyage. What a new interest the woods have. There is news in every bush," To those who have really embarked, "Bird Life" will be indispensable. The author in his preliminary chapters says: "If you would really know birds, you must study them during nesting time. At this season they develop habits you will be surprised to learn they possess. The humble owner of some insignificant call note now fills the role of the skilled musician. The graceful, eisurely marsh hawk give vent to his feelings in a series of aerial somersaults over the meadows, the sedate, dignified woodcock tries to express his emotions by means of spiral evolutions, which ry in view of lower rates in New York and carry him far above his usual haunts; the night hawk dives earthward with needless recklessness; in fact, birds seem inspired by the joy of the season, and all the brightness of a May morning is reflected in their voices and actions." Also: "But birds will appeal to us most strongly through their songs. When your ears are attuned to the music of birds, your world will be transcall of the peewee, the vesper hymn of the thrush the clanging springtime, the farewell of the bluebird in the fall. Now clearly each one expresses the sentiments of the hour or the season. In the pages devoted to humming birds, Mr. Chapman says: "Under any circumstances a humming bird's nest excites admiration. But if you would appreciate its fairy-like beauty, find one where the birds have placed it, probably on the horizontal limb of a hirch. Doubtless it will be occupied by the female, for it seems that the male takes little or no part in family affairs after incu-bation begins. As far as known all humning-birds lay two white eggs, frail, pearly ellipses, that after ten days incubation de relop into a tangle of tiny dark limbs and dies, which no one would think of calling birds, much less "winged gems." These quotations give some idea of the charming way in which "Bird Life" is writ ten. It is easily seen Mr. Chapman is very much in love with his subject, and exceedingly well informed on it. Blessed man or woman who has an outdoor interest, whether it be birds, or flowers, or trees, or a garden, or boats, or golf, or tennis. outdoors. Of these enthusiasts be said, as Mr. Chanman says naturalists, "Here we have the youth in age. Their hearts are young earth is fair; plants still bloom and sing for them. There is no idle here, the days are all too short. W spiration there is in their enthusia

> "Talks on Writing English," an cation of Professor Bates' last Lowel is rich in good literary coun common-sense criticism, while the at all times clear, graceful and at The book takes up many of the me cate matters of composition, and prove of inestimable value to the ambitious writer. Mr. Bates is, o well fitted to speak on the matter cussed. As a teacher and as an has succeeded in literature. What in friendly fashion to the young as literary honors is therefore to be "He is not one who bell noted. literature should be taken up in a manner, with no definite end in believes that the author should ear mine whether he is most anxious or for the substantial reward of bank account. This book is one that the literary student cannot a without. [Published by Hought & Co., Boston.

Published by D. Appleton & Co.

York city.

-The president of the Texas Gr Association has sold to a firm in Ne bushels of Texas red rust-proof se wenty-five years experience he has a sale before where the oats were

-Shipments of citrus fruits fro time last year, and the new crop is co short. The total shipments now again. Last year's shipment was 24,48 total this season is figured at between

poultry.

Practical Poultry Points.

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The Rhode Island Experiment Station in a neent report tells how they feed their inculator chickens in the brooder. In winter
they need something which will come near
the something which will be something which will small seeds, insects and grass which hickens find in the summer. Nothing been found that so well takes the place tender blades of grass as lettuce, to be where they can pick it, and they eat eedily. For the seeds they find cracked scraps and cracked wheat sifted so as lled hard and chopped or ground fine,

the place of the egg, and were mixed the grain ration and fed upon the floor e mixture which gave good results conof four parts cracked oats, one of fine ked wheat, two of rolled oats, one-half of broken rice and two parts of fine s. For the first week scraps were left and one part of millet seed was added. deggs, three for fifty chickens, were the first week. After they were six weeks old and up to ten weeks the mixture was made four parts cracked corn, two parts eracked corn, one part rolled oats, onehalf part of millet and same of broken rice, one of grit, and two of scraps. To feed the

This seemed to hasten the growth of the Chickens kept on the colony system had seemed to lose their appetite, and had no

desire to eat.

It is not always good policy to select the largest eggs for hatching, and usually it is bad policy. The egg of medium size will bring as strong and vigorous a chicken as the large egg, and usually one that will grow faster and mature earlier. The active hen that is always scratching and foraging for food is always the one most productive of eggs. It is because she is producing eggs that she needs more food. She seldom lays a very large egg, but usually one of medium size. This productive ability, as well as her propensity to hustle for a living, she will transmit to her chickens, especially if mated to a male that inherits the same traits. The sluggish hen, too lazy to eat only when the food is put in the trough, that will not scratch up a worm, or chase after a grasshopper, will be apt to get too fat, lay about two eggs a week at her best, and while her eggs may be larger, they are more likely to be infertile, and she is poor stock which would enable them to grow rapidly, and which makes the pullets lay early and

world, say that around St. Joseph, Mo., stock good enough to suit those who will pay the highest prices.

A Canadian paper republishes an article from a clergyman in a Gloucestershire (England) paper, which advocates the putting of the egg each day as produced, and if possible before it is fairly dry, in a solution of water glass, in which it shall be kept until taken out for use. The writer claims that by this process they are equally as good and well flavored months afterward as when fresh laid, as it is the drying out through the porous shell that causes the first change to what we call being stale, or not strictly fresh, and if this change has once began it can be retarded, but not prevented, by cold, dry storage, and when taken from the if fresh when put in the water glass it will remain so as long after it is taken out as an egg fresh laid the same day. We do not youch for the correctness of the statement, but the fact that fruits, fish and meats put in cold storage, even those are kept at or below the freezing decay very rapidly as soon as the process has begun, gives some lity to the idea, and it should be hly tested, not only by the commerkers, but by poultry keepers who surplus of eggs at one season, and buy for family use a few months

much older than it is. With the the first part. The greater activity ghorns has a tendency to toughen les, and if not kept away from the as the Brahma or Rock at ten ir the Wyandotte at seven to eight for those who grow poulmarket. The only profitable or Leghorn chickens seems to be to 25 cents a box. as what are called "squab-broilabout three-quarters of a pound while there are people who will pay ighty cents a pair for them. Then eally a plump little bird, but unand we are not sure that they can n to that size, or that they look much that weight than do the Rocks or ites, under the same feeding. But day they are kept after they weigh nd each detracts from their value, Rocks or Wyandottes as two to threepound broilers or as large roasting chickens,

tmen say that a young Leghorn

roasting sell readily at full prices. While we have not kept the Leghorns for many years, we see all classes in the market, and know how marketmen value then

on his farm of four hundred acres. As a result the quail there have become so tame that they come to the barnyard and eat with the chickens, and when there appear to have lost all their wild nature, though they still are timid when approached in the field. He has raised one brood by setting the eggs ke out the meal and the coarse pieces, od substitute, though millet seed, broken rolled oats and other feeds of that ecter were eaten readily and well di- gather eggs from the fields, as well as As meat for very young chickens from those he has on hand, and to hatch them in an incubator, keeping the females, and selling a part of the males, mixed with bran until the mess was but hoping to have 1500 egg-producing bly. As they grew older meat scraps quails in the spring of 1903, and to gradually increase the number if results are satisfactory. If the above report is correct, we wish him all the success he anticipates. The quail is one of our most useful birds as an insect destroyer, its only fault being its wildness, which usually keeps it away from our orchards and gardens. But we have noticed that since shooting was prohibited in Middlesex Fells, they have become much more abundant in that vicinity, and that they can often be heard near the houses and highways. We would rather have a quail farm than a skunk farm, anyway.

Poultry and Game.

The receipts of fresh-killed poultry are meat scraps they added them to the grain light, but the trade is dull. Northern and fed and made it into a mash with boiling Eastern chickens choice roasting 18 to 20 water, and covered it up until well steamed. cents, broilers 20 to 25 cents, common to good 12 to 15 cents. Fowl are higher, choice at 14 cents, fair to good 12 to 13 cents. Pigeons choice \$1.25 to \$1.50 a dozen, common for grain three parts wheat and four parts to good 75 cents to \$1.25. Squabs more corn, and three times a week a mash of plenty and lower at \$2 to \$2.50 a dozen. equal parts of ground corn, ground oats and Western poultry nearly all frozen stock. shorts. After they were ten weeks old this Choice chickens 14 to 15 cents, common mash was given daily. While it seemed 12 to 121 cents. Broilers choice 16 to necessary to feed the younger chickens oftener, those ten days old were fed mash in the morning, green food at noon, and the frozen 11 to 12 cents for iced. Old roosters dry grains at night. If fed oftener they 8 cents. Large capons scarce at 16 to 17 cents, small and medium plenty at 12 to 15 but mostly too large to sell well. Frozen a bag, about 180 in a bag. choice small 15½ to 16 cents, large 15, mixed lots 15 to 151 cents. Live fowl in light supply and selling at 12½ to 13 cents, roosters at

killed coming. Canvasback ducks good to unchanged.

Poultry Food. should be adapted to the season, and to do this economically and satisfactorily requires a little study and experience. The chickens have natural instincts which will make them select the proper food, to breed from, because if any chickens hatch but under the restricted conditions of life they will lack that energy and vital power which they have to lead in the average poultry yard the intelligence of the keeper must make up for a certain lack. It is necessary to vary the spring diet as Swift & Co., who do the largest business much as possible, making use of all manin poultry and eggs of any parties in the ner of seeds and grains, grass, young cents a dozen and salsify at \$1. Celery sprouts and green shoots and an assortment where is one of their plants, the great needs are poultry of better breeds, given better and grasses are the most natural food for are poultry of better breeds, given better and grasses are the most natural food for attention and better feed, and more interest the poultry in the spring and summer, and in the business in certain sections. Some we should make every effort to supply sections send lots of poultry. From one them with these. After a spring rain short line of railroad near there they re- the earth worms which appear in great ceived in a few days 140,000 pounds of tur- numbers can often be collected to make keys, paying about \$10,000 to the farmers. one or two good meals for the to find, nominally \$4 to \$5 a case. Southern From another road running through as chickens. They should certainly be given good a farming section they received none. the opportunity to have a good meal of Much of the stock received is not suitable worms as often as possible unless; their Much of the stock received is not suitable for the first-class trade. It does not bring for the first-class tra the price when shipped East that Ohio, New Jersey or even Indiana stock will bring. They have been obliged to establish a feed- and after they have been there for a week ing or finishing plant at their place, to get or two turn them over. The worms and bugs which will collect under old boards will furnish the chickens with delicious morsels of food to give zest to their spring

appetite. The young growing chicks should likewise have the right food supplied to them. Stale or sour food is dangerous to them, and should never be thrown in the yard or left there to decay. Clean up the feeding-place after each meal and see that the surroundings are sweet and clean. The feeding ground should be high and dry. Good solid wholesome food alone will make the chicks grow as they should and keep their systems from diseases. Hard-boiled eggs occasionally mashed fine and mixed with crushed shells should be fed them. Grit or sharp sand should be placed daily within their reach, latter the change will be very rapid, while and a soft food of ground oats and corn with a little middlings mixed with them. Hot food is not best for the young chicks, but warm food is all right. Cracked corn, wheat and rolled oats should be given to them when they are a little older. Above have reached the verge of decay all they should have all they can eat of finely cut, fresh grass and vegetables fresh from the fields or garden. This green food is essential. Annie C. Webster.

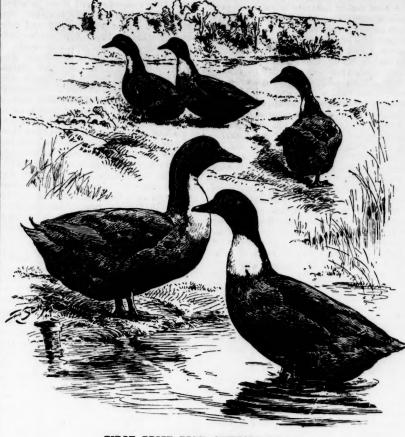
borticultural.

Domestic and Foreign Fruit.

Pennsylvania.

Apples are in fair supply, with quiet and steady demand. Receipts last week, 3691 of three or four months old is as barrels, against 5088 barrels for same week last year. Exports 1090 barrels, against 2140 and juicy and as well-flavored as a or Wyandotte of the same age, but barrels a year ago. This holds prices nearly sold at the same price, because the steady. Spy and No. 1 Maine Baldwin \$4 to comb and spurs lead customers to \$5, Western Gano \$4.25, Greening No. 1 \$3.75 rt of the statement we agree, but Baldwin and Greening common \$3.25 to \$3.75, Talman Sweet \$2.50 to \$3.50, mixed varieties \$3 to \$4 and No. 2 all kinds from \$2.50 to \$3.25. Cape Cod cranberries in is as much an old rooster at four light supply, but small demand, fancy late \$7 to \$8 a barrel, choice sound \$5.50 to \$6.50, common to good \$4 to \$5, crates \$2 to \$3.25 This is an important con- and Jersey boxes \$1.50 to \$1.75. Florida 300 tons received. Prime timothy is firm strawberries in fair supply and steady de- yet at \$18 in large bales, and \$17.50 in mand, choice 30 to 35 cents, fair to good 20

Florida oranges in light supply, but selling slowly as generally poor. Some selected counts bright at \$3 and Indian River bright \$3.50, good to choice bright \$2.75 to \$3, russet \$2.50 to \$2.75, and 96 counts highly fed they are apt to have a \$1.75 to \$2.25, grape fruit, good to choice had but light supply, and prices are in which does not suit in Eastern \$6 to \$7.50. No Jamaica oranges arrived about \$1 a ton higher than in New York, lately and they are nominally \$5.50 to \$6 a and firm on all grades. barrel. California navels in light supply; only 4915 boxes came last week, call in city and suburbs, being only 477 cars against 23,449 boxes for same week last of hay, of which 311 were billed for export, or Brahmas and Langshans as six-pound



FIRST PRIZE BLUE SWEDISH DUCKS. Owned by Exmoor Poultry Farm.

Lemons from \$2.25 for good up to \$3 for fancy. in small bales. No. cents, small and medium plenty at 12 to 15 to 20 cents a pound. Dates lower at 3\frac{1}{4} to 20 cents a pound. Dates lower at 3\frac{1}{4} to 20 cents and 4\frac{1}{4} cents. Florida pineapples, smooth Caygeese 10 to 12 cents. Turkeys are dull. A enne \$3 to \$3.50 a box. Bananas quiet \$1.50 in small, No. 1 large \$18, small \$17.50, No. 2 light supply of iced turkeys at 12 to 14 cents, to \$2.50 a stem, and cocoanuts \$2.50 to \$2.75 large \$16.50 to \$17, small \$16, No. 3, \$14,

Vegetables in Boston Market.

People must eat, and a large part of them think they must have vegetables, but the Game is now all in cold storage, no fresh high prices are leading many to eat less of them and take more bread as the cheaper choice \$2 to \$2.50 a pair, Western mallards food. As a result we find trade dull, except St. Louis, \$15 in Chicago, \$14.50 in Pitts-75 cents and brant \$1 a pair. A few small such as comes from hotels and restaurants, shore ducks at 40 to 60 cents a pair. Ven-ison and moose nearly all gone, with prices are lower when the supply is at ison and moose nearly all gone, with prices are lower when the supply is at all nearly equal to demand. Old beets are scarce at \$1.40 a box, and new hothouse very good at \$1.50 to \$1.75 a dozen in Duluth. bunches. Carrots steady at 90 cents to When spring comes the poultry food \$1 a box, and parsnips plenty at 50 to to the condition of country roads deliveries 60 cents. Flat turnips vary from 35 to are small, and those pressing for govern-50 cents a box, yellow 75 cents to \$1 a ment have found difficulty in getting what barrel and white French \$1.25. Onions bring \$4.25 to \$4.50 for large barrels, sound and firm, and \$1 to \$1.25 a box; some New York in 150-pound bags at \$3 to \$3.50, and Ohio small barrels at \$1.75 to \$2.25. Havana are \$2.60 to \$2.75 a crate. Leek in small supply, at 75 cents to \$1 a dozen bunches, shallots 20 to 25 cents a quart, and chives 50 cents a dozer. Radishes sell at 40 to 50 varies in quality and price, from \$5.50 French artichokes steady at \$3.50 a dozen. Cucumbers are coming better, good to fancy No. 1 from \$11 to \$16 per hundred, and very good No. 2 from \$6 to \$8. Peppers are \$2.50 to \$3 a carrier, and egg plant hard tomatoes are higher at \$4 to \$4.25 a crate, but hothorse quiet at 20 to 25 cents a pound. Hubbard squash in only light supply at \$100 | week ending March 22 were 56,067 bales, a summer at \$2 to \$2.50 a crate. Asparagus in light supply yet. Large bunches are \$8 o \$8.50 a dozen. Rhubarb is 8 to 10 cents a nound, and mushrooms 75 to 90 cents.

Native cabbages coming freely now at 50 cents to \$1 a barrel and Florida at \$2.50 to liner Cestrian carried 22,428 bales, and the \$3 a barrel crate. Red cabbage \$1 to \$1.25 a box, cauliflower \$2.75 to \$3 a case. No sprouts offering. Norfolk kale 75 cents to \$1 a barrel at boat, jobbing 25 cents higher. Native spinach 85 cents to \$1 a box, Southern 50 to 65, or \$1.25 to \$1.75 a barrel. Lettuce in only moderate supply at \$1.25 to \$1.75 a gainst 78,667 cases last week, corresponding against 78,667 cases last week, corresponding to the corresponding to long box. Beet greens 75 cents to \$1 a bushel, dandelions \$1, parsley \$1 to \$1.25. Endive, romaine and escarole, all at \$1.50 a dozen, and not really prime at that. Florida string beans, wax or green, at \$2.50 to \$3 a crate, and green peas the same for good California. Watercress 75 cents and mint 50 Endive, romaine and escarole, all at \$1.50 a cents a dozen.

Potatoes are in good supply, with a quiet trade, but prices remain firm. Aroostook Green Mountains 93 to 95 cents for extra, 90 cents for good. Hebron and Rose 90 cents, Scotch, 168-pound sacks, \$2 to \$2.15, and Belgium \$1.90 to \$2.10. Sweet potatoes period last year exports were \$22.86,634, and imports have been \$17.006,018. nearly all in poor condition, and sales at easy prices as demand is light. Some Vineland, cloth-head barrels, at \$4 to \$5, Jersey double-heads \$2.50 to \$3.50. North Carolina barrel crates \$2.25 to \$2.50. Some new Bermuda potatoes have been received and sold in jobbing lots at \$8 a barrel.

THE HAY TRADE.

The receipts of hay have been liberal at me of the markets, but not enough to make any serious drop in prices, we may say none on the best grades, and lower grades possibly a little weaker where they have begun to accumulate. There are indications that hay enough remains in the interior to to \$4.25, Western Ben Davis \$3.50 to \$4.25, satisfy all demands until the new crop comes in, although export demand remains good.

In New York the receipts were 13,060 tons, an increase of 5290 tons over previous week; same week last year 9790 tons. Exports 83,922 bales, 32,807 bales more than previous week. Straw also increased to small bales. No. 1 from \$16.50 to \$17.50, No. 2, \$15 to \$16, No. 3 and shipping \$12 to \$13. Clover grades are neglected, mixed held at \$11.50 to \$13, clover at \$11 to \$11.50. Long rye straw firm at \$16.50 for No. 1 and \$16 for No. 2, oat at \$9 to \$10, and wheat at \$9 to \$13. Jersey City has

Boston received scarcely enough for the against 23,449 boxes for same week last year; 96, 112 and 126 counts good to choice \$3 to \$3.25, 150, 176, 200 and 216 counts \$3.75 to \$4.50. Some only fair to good at \$2.75 to \$3.50 as to counts. Seedlings not really prime sell at \$3.50 to \$3.75, in although some stock hay that has

half boxes tangerines \$2.50 to \$3. Valencia cases regular \$5.50, large \$6 to \$6.50. California grape fruit good to choice \$3 to \$4.50. to \$18 in large bales, \$16.50 to \$17.50 Messina and Palermo lemons fair \$2.50 \$16 to \$17, No. 2 \$13 to \$15, No. 3 and a box, choice \$3, fancy \$3.25, all 300 counts.
A cargo of Mediterranean oranges and \$12.50, fine choice \$12 to \$13 and swale \$8 lemons to arrive this week may change to \$9. Straw is firm at \$15.50 to \$16.50 for prices some. Malaga grapes are cleaning up at \$3.50 to \$6 a cask. Smyrna figs steady 14 \$9.50 to \$10.50 for oat. Providence has either size. Clover mixed in demand at \$14 to \$15.50, and rye straw No. 1 at \$16.50.

The Hay Trade Journal gives highest prices at various markets at \$19 in Jersey City and Providence, \$18 in New York and Boston, \$16 in Philadelphia, \$15.75 in Nash-ville, \$15.50 in Richmond, Baltimore and burg and Louisville, \$14 in Kansas City,

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says, owing they have purchased. Sales of good to firmer, with veals very firm: Lambs 10 to 12 cents, choice No. 2 timothy have been made at country points at \$7.50 to \$8, and clover at to 10 cents, muttons \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 10 cents, fancy 9 to 10 cent \$6.50 to \$7.50 f. o. b. Exports Canadian hay from Portland, Me., and St. John, N. B., last week were 11,491 bales. Same week last year 2447 bales.

Exports from the United States in January, 1902, were 13,447 tons of hay, an increase of 8762 tons over those of January, 1901. For seven months ending January, 1902, there were 107,219 tons, an increase of 54,190 tons for seven months ending January,

A British transport is loading at Atlan tic dock, Brooklyn, with hay for South Africa. It came in bond from Canada via Malone, N. Y., and is in bales averaging 105 pounds each.

The shipment of hav from Boston for the shipments for a month in previous years The best previous record was 48,842 bales a few weeks ago, while for the week end ing March 8, 41,464 bales, and 36,634 bales went another week. The Leyland Cunarder took 16,848 bales last month, leav ing from 2000 to 4000 bales to divide among

-The total shipments of boots and shoe period last year 90,723. The total shipment 1,029,279 cases in 1901.

July 1, 23,994,963, against 141.965.219.

—The exports from Boston for the week ending March 21 were valued at \$1,607,007, and the imports at \$2,139,031. Excess of imports \$532.024 Corresponding week last year exports were \$2,769,172, and imports were \$1,730,837. Excess of exports \$1,038,335. Since Jan. 1 exports have been

—The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada on March 27 included 50,948,000 bushels of wheat, 9,108,000 bushels of corn, 3,219,000 bushels of oats, 2,070.000 bushels of ry and 1,759,000 bushels of barley. Compared with previous week this is a decrease of 1,049,000 bushels of wheat, 578,000 bushels of corn, 267,000 bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of rye and 119,000 bushels of barley. March 23, 1901, the supply was 54,714,000 bushels of wheat, 22,862,000 bushels of corn, 11,035,000 bushels of oats, 1,118,000 bushels of rye and 1,214,000 bushels of barley.

—The California Farm and Fruit Company of Manchester, England, has purchased a tract of seven thousand acres of the choicest land in Venseven thousand acres of the endicest fand in Ventura County, Cal., adapted to growing fruit, lima beans, sugar beets or grains. The price paid is reported as \$1,113,880, and they intend to expend \$50,000 or more to irrigate two thousand acres. They will devote between one thousand and two sand acres to lemons, and three thousand to four thousand acres to walnuts. The party who sold this retains 1500 acres for himself.

—Over one hundred thousand Easter lily plants, averaging five buds or flowers each, and selling for about \$100,000, is said to be a moderate selling for about \$100,000, is said to be a moderate estimate of the amount handled by the florists of Boston for Easter week. They are mostly grown within thirty miles of Boston. Retail dealers quote about \$4 a dozen for choice blooms. The crimson rambler rose is a favorite for Easter decoration, and will retail at from \$3 to \$15 a least at class. decoration, and will retail at from \$3 to a plant as to size. Azaleas are in large supply, but will self from \$1 upward at retail. Hydrangeas, genesta and spirea plants are in demand for home decoration, and violets, lilies of the valley, Lawson pinks and roses will be used extensively

hawson pints and roses will be used extensively for bouquets. The custom of tying bouquets with ribbon is out of date.

—The exports of live stock and dressed beef during the last week have included 2102 cattle, 2209 sheep, 9916 quarters of beef from Boston;



went to Liverpool; 2157 cattle, 6460 quarters of beef to London; 208 cattle to Glasgow; 1200 cheese and 26,600 pounds oleo.

—In addition to the hay and grain more than 1,000,000 pounds of lard, half a million pounds of cheese and 76,000 pounds of oleo oil were shipped as well as 7641 bales of cotton, 7841 cases of poultry, 1,839,000 bushels of wheat, 265,000 bushels of corn, large amount of leather, which figures do not include the commodities on steamships Teu-

1,839,000 Dushels of wheat, 265,000 Dushels of corn, 2250 barrels of pork, 13,769,000 pounds of lard and 20,627 boxes of meats.

—The exports of dairy products from New York last week included 180 packages of butter to Liverpool, and 14,574 boxes of cheese, of which 1758 went to Liverpool, 4044 to London, 8772 to Bristol.

burg and Louisville, \$14 in Kansas City, freely now, and prices are firm but steady. Plow-\$13.75 in Milwaukee, \$13.50 in Cincinnati and Cleveland, \$13 in Buffalo, \$12 in Detroit, and the sowing of oats and Canada peas for fodder crops, and of garden peas, promises to be larger than last year.

-The Philadelphia vacant lots cultivation ciation had in charge last year 632 gardens, which yielded \$30,000. This was a growth from one hundred gardens and \$6000 in 1897. —Lambs are a shade easier, but muttons are

cents, veals 10 to 111 cents, fancy and Brightons

-The exports from the port of Boston for the week ending March 22 included 31,400 pounds butter, 457,501 pounds cheese and 76,000 pounds oleo. For the same week last year the exports

Grocers

Importers

Finest Dehesa Bunch and

Fresh Importation of Small

Salted Pecans, Almonds, Pea-

Finest Imported French Prunes

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Figs, Elims, in boxes. Figs

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Stone Lichee Nuts.

nuts and Pistachios.

in glass and wood.

Grass seeds and garden seeds are moving GRAVES' MANGE CURE

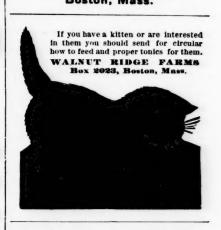
not include the commodities on steamships Teu-tonia and Sagamore. The Commonwealth had among other things 23 cases of organs and 985

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MASS. PLOUGHMAN BOSTON.



We doubt the general popularity of Pro-fessor Loeb's latest "discovery."

Shooting the real rapids out at Newton Lower Falls is much more fun than shooting

"Andrew refusing the crown" would be a good subject for statuary in the Carnegie

Will the club movement among the news-Shined," for example?

hope they will refrain from putting the union label on our terrapin.

Here's to the Choral Art Society; a none the less joyously because it stands quality rather than quantity in music.

We are not altogether surprised that the Sultan was frightened at the invasion of Constantinople by eight hundred American

With milk at its highest price per quart, isn't there some danger that Boston will become a milk and water place next sum-

A clean sty and a shower bath for the the combination is a great incentive to self-

Work for the benefit of the fresh-air fund begins early, but the object is a good, honest foundation that will support an unlimited amount of charitable labor.

Husbands will read with sorrow that the seal season has been a failure. This means that next winter's sealskins are going to be somewhat higher than ever.

If one is going to be locked up, Weymouth Landing seems as comfortable a spot for incarceration as any. In the future, however, it will probably be less comfortable.

Won't you take an infant on trial from the State board of charity? There are now about three hundred to choose from, with the privilege of returning them if they don't

The sound of the hammer begins to be heard along the beaches. Now is the time to go and pick out a nice quiet place to spend the summer; they're all so much quieter than they will be a few months later.

The French Government has done a pleasant thing in purchasing Chartran's portraits of Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt, and proposing to present them respectively to the United States and to the Executive fam-

The good ship Wabash will soon have reached the mastless stage of naval architecture. Here is a chance for somebody to write a poem of sentiment which the grim old fighter probably wouldn't much appreciate. There is considerable dignity in being a respected hulk.

The city has set its people the good New England example of beginning the spring cleaning well in season. Let us hope that it will maintain the good New England ideal of thoroughness, and not slight some of the North End corners that the average citizen never looks into.

We are pleased to note that there is a bill before the legislature prohibiting hypnotic performances. Humanity does enough to make itself ridiculous without these specific exhibitions of man playing the monkey under the influence of hypnotic suggestion.

nd May says the Pittsburg icle Telegraph, are the months in which to make the hair grow. Is this one of the reasons why the colleges have their preliminary football training during this season?

A bill has been engrossed in the legislature to prohibit advertising the performance of the marriage ceremony. This, of course, will not prevent the eager public from receiving full information regarding the bride's

" My whole aim now is to pay the ransom This debt is more important than saving souls." Miss Stone's point of view does honor to herself and raises the credit of missionaries even among the opposition.

Brookline is a long distance from the British war office, but not too far away to conceal the qualifications of Dr. Nagle for the post of inspector of horses in the British army. We Yankees always have had a reputation for knowledge of horseflesh.

The Senate has asked the President to invite the Lafayettes and Rochambeaus over to the dedication of a Rochambeau monument in Washington. They are families that should be welcome, and enough of them to go around without heart-burnings in society.

sion on the even more important question of the merits and demerits of public statues in general. Personally we doubt the honor conveyed by the majority of them as they are now constructed.

Miss Von Wagner puts her finger on a solution when she suggests that good clean tenements are the first step toward improving the poorer quarters of a big city. It is too often the case that the poor are compelled to pay a higher rate for sunshine than is altogether necessary to make their quarters honestly remunerative to their land-

To be "smart" nowadays, it is absolutely necessary to be literary. So says an exchange, and there is considerable truth in the statement, modified by the fact that "being literary" in this sense is not necessarily the same thing as being a man or woman of letters. It is the misfortune of literature that nearly everybody has been taught how to make words with a pen; combining them into sentences is another

The reward of patience is very much in evidence in a recent decision against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in New York. A first verdict of six cents had been set aside. The second verdict was \$12,000, and that was appealed five years ago. Now the matter has been again decided were just as patient as anybody else.

Now is the season of intercollegiate debates. Public interest, however, still clings to football, and looks forward to baseball and rowing without paying much attention to the peaceful academic link that connects them. How much more exciting it would be if the debaters could introduce more of an element of picturesqueness into their training, or would even run on to the platform in crimson, blue, or black and yellow dress

The Hub is actually finding out what Bostonians think about the management of the Common. The condition has been brought to a head, and is hardly likely to vanish again into thin air until something has been boys include papers—"Great Shoes I Have done about it. The opposition is now too general to be credited with anything but an impersonal desire to save the trees; and, The cooks have organized a union, but we | what is even more fortunate, those who are accustomed to take things for granted are beginning to look at the Common for the m-

We are now in a fair way to know a great deal about Aaron Burr. The Burr Legion is to begin educating the public by securing and printing a list of all portraits of Colone Burr, his wife, daughter, father, grandfather, and such of his relations as the grand camp" may direct. The Legion proposes, naturally enough, to stick to its work until the general public is fully persuaded that the colonel was not such a bad sort of fellow after all.

If you are inclined to envy Harvard the pig may seem an amusing experiment, but is still a certain satisfaction for you in the fact that the University is bound by an established policy to spend every cent that comes in in enlarging the institution's sphere of usefulness. There are some private individuals who would welcome money that they had to expend in this fashion; but for the majority of us the gift would lose its joyousness because it couldn't be celebrated even to the extent of an unnecessary new cravat.

Care of Spring Lambs.

The young lambs require the most thoughtful attention of the shepherd, for half the year's profit may depend upon the manner in which they are reared and fattened for market. They need to be protected and nourished so their growth will be continuous and rapid. It is the condition of the lambs and not their number which will determine the profits of the business. There will be some weakly lambs from the start, and they should be fed away from the others with special reference to their needs. Sometimes these may turn out to be as profitable as the more robust ones. The earlier in the season that one can get the lambs ready for market, with an average weight of sixty to seventy-five pounds, the greater are his chances for profit. The ewes must receive considerable attention also, and their feed must be carefully selected while the lambs are running

There is probably no better way to make grain more profitable than feeding it to part of Christ's life. young lambs, which can be sold in the early markets. Not only this, but one is sure of getting quick returns. A few weeks or months and then the returns come in, and at once is ready to reinvest the capital in more stock or crops. In the spring of the year it will pay to feed the young lambs for market good grain just as soon as they will eat it, and continue to do so up to the time of marketing. Good grain food will produce plumpness and fatness of the careass, which nothing else can equal, and the butcher looks to these in his good lambs. Thin, scrawny lambs, no matter what they weigh, do not come to market with high recommendations. They are handicapped, and will in most eases bring a little less per pound than the plump ones.

A good mixture of grain is made of corn meal and oats in equal parts, and either fed good deal depends on the age of the lambs. This fed daily so they can have access to it will generally keep the lambs in good condition. They should also have access to good grass when the season is advanced sufficient. Good blue or orchard grass is relished by them, and later the clover when t clothes the fields with its luxuriant yield. With grass and hay in plenty and grain sufficient to strengthen and fatten them, they should take on growth rapidly and prove profitable investments.

Apple Culture.

When well managed the apple orchard is the most profitable part of almost any farm, but we must doctor the trees and soil and nurse both into good condition from the start. Old aglected orchards can be repaired and made profitable, but it is always easier to start a new orchard and begin at the foundation. Prices for apples will never be so low that a good profit cannot be made in raising fine fruits. The market demand has steadily increased faster than the supply of fruits. In the average orchard half the fruit shows signs of semi-starvation, and it is at once apparent that there is some thing wrong. Either the fruit must be thinned out or the trees must be fed more. The latter is the better plan in young orchards, for the trees as well as the fruits will then do better. Many do not seem In all this discussion of the merits and de- to realize that a big crop of apples from merits of candidates for statues in Boston, an acre of land practically means the is there no one to rise and turn the discus- removal from the soil of an immense amount of plant food. It has been estimated that each crop of apples and the leaves takes from the soil of an acre of orchard land nearly \$100 worth of plant food. A good deal of this comes from the air, and some of it is returned in the shape of rotting leaves; but in spite of this the drain is tremendous. Now what are we going to do to restore that fertility?

We must remember that nature keeps up the fertility of her forests by adding to the soil year after year the leaves and crops of fruit, which, with the exception of the small amounts devoured by birds and animals, goes back to the land, and keeps up the fertility. If we are going to harvest big crops of good apples we must feed the soil, and feed it systematically, and then make every effort make the plant food immediately available. By frequent and intelligent tillage we stir un the soil so that the drainage is better, the decomposition progresses faster, and food generally is changed mechanically and chemically so as to be taken up at once by the trees. We must plant crops in the or chard and turn them under. We must add fertilizers and barnyard manures to make the trees rich and luxurious in growth. must till and cultivate until the land is brought into perfect mechanical condition. Apple orchards for the most part must be fed and tilled just as much as a field of grain or corn. We have passed the period when the orchard could be neglected. The land tendency. ELLSWORTH MADISON.

Agricultural Science.

A good deal of accurate scientific experiment has been made with a grain which has been sold by seedsmen as speltz, but which is somewhat misleading and should be called emmer. This grain has been recommended for regions where other grains refused to do well, especially for arid and semi-arid places. The Department of Agriculture has Western State experiment stations have co-operated. The combined reports of all these grows or has grown the sugar beet so as to stations indicate that the best emmer get fair pay for his labor, manure and use seed comes from Russia, and that it thrives on poor, stony, sandy, dry prairie soil. It is unaffected by smut and rusts, and the winter varieties are bardy and the summer varieties proof against droughts. The South Dakota station reports yields of sixtythree bushels to the acre on soil where most other grains would not thrive. In Missouri, Kansas and Pennsylvania reports showed that it was eminently adapted to the soil and climate, yielding from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels to the acre. The experts claim for it almost equal nutriment for animal feeding with barley and oats, and for swine feeding it is unusually val-While emmer may not prove of greater value than our ordinary grains on good soil, it is superior to all of them on dry, poor and stony or prairie soil where most other grains refuse to grow, or on land where the smut and rusts spoil ordinary

The art of pruning orchard trees is the same in all parts of the country and it may amounts of money bequeathed to her, there be said that we are just beginning to learn how this is done, so that we can get the greatest possible yield from each individualtree. The experiments with pruning trees conducted by the Tennessee experiment station may not yield anything absolutely new, but they serve to call attention to the value of right sort of prun ing. In particular is the matter em phasized that young trees need pruning to give them a symmetrical shape. This is not for appearances so much as to make the trees sturdy and strong of frame Young orchard trees pruned in this way yield heavy crops without injuring one side of the tree or breaking limbs. As they grow up they yield more per tree than another which has been allowed to take nature's method of growing. Pruning young trees today properly is essential to success in commercial orcharding, and as we grow older in experience, the more will we be impressed by this. How to do it is the first essential; then the will to do it must follow close after.

The Lesson of Easter.

The significance of the sufferings of Passion Week and of Good Friday, its climax as a preliminary to Easter and the joy of the Resurrection, is not always so well understood as it might be. Yet the two festivals in the church are linked closely together because they belong together, and this, too, quite as much because suffering, a climax of agony, a period of inertia and final peace are parts of every life as because they were a

See how the Old Testament lesson for Good Friday brings out this thought. The story of Abraham's anguish when told to sacrifice his son, his only son, to Jehovah is here told in all its terrible simplicity. But it was only because Abraham was obedient to the vision, preparing to lay hold even on the one hope of his fond father heart, and raise him an offering to the altar, that he received the glorious reward such faith deserved. It is no different today. Life is, as Emerson remarked, still a series of surprises. God delights to isolate us every day, and hide from us the future. would look about us, but with grand politeness he draws before us an impenetrable screen of purest sky."

This being true, it is only by the exercise of the highest faith that we are able in a crisis to do the brave, the right, the hard thing. Sometimes the hard thing is to be whole or ground to a coarse mixture. A reconciled to a death that has shaken the foundations of our faith; sometimes it it is to renounce a joy that seems to us dearer, more necessary to our complete living, than eternities of existence without the joy can be. Such must have been to the sorrowing friends around the cross on Calvary the surrender of their beloved Leader. A desperate forlorn hope that they might yet fight for him, rescue him, save him in some way, obviously not His Father's way. must long have racked their souls. Just to give Him up, to stand there and see Him fade out of their life, and trust that it would all come out as He had told them it would, was their trial of faith, a trial not unlike that of Abraham, when commanded to slay his son, not unlike ours when called upon to " let our angels go."

But "the angels go out that archangels may come in." The lesson of the Resurrection is none other than the lesson of compensation. From the seeds of trust dropped into our natures in the awful furrows made by suffering spring up plants of spirituality bearing flowers of sweet and exquisite fragrance. The lesson of Easter is, in truth, the lesson of all life, the lesson that suffering, if accepted humbly and borne bravely, is not and cannot be in vain.

After every Good Friday there comes an Easter, and whether the period between our big experiences is three days or three months or three years, or even so long a time as three tens of years, depends entirely upon the spirit in which we bear the sorrow of our Calvary.

Important to Milk Producers.

Milk producers and their products are receiving unusual attention this spring, and we believe it likely that the conditions show improvement. The Consumers Pure Milk Company was organized in Portland, Me., on Thursday, March 27, for the purpose of furnishing a supply of pure milk as directly as possible from the farmers to the consumers. Milk producers will welcome this promise of a consummation of their longcherished desires.

The capital of the Consumers Pure Milk Company will be \$5,000,000, in 500,000 shares, par value \$10 each. The following is a list of the officers of the company President, Thomas Sanders, Haverhill, Mass.; Treasurer, J. Wesley Kimball, Newton, Mass.; Directors, Thomas Sanders, Haverhill, Mass.: J. Wesley Kimball, Newton, Mass.; E. W. Arndt, Cambridge, Mass.; A. B. Bruce, Lawrence, Mass.; Charles W. Mackey, New York, N. Y.; W. B. Pelton, Boston, Mass.; B. Marvin Fernald, Melrose,

Mr. Aaron Jones, worthy master of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, which numbers about five hundred thousand members, appeared before the Congressional Ways and Means Committee of Congress to protest against lowering the duty on Cuban We are sorry that he did so. We feel it to be a lowering of the high office he

duced to grow sugar beets were thereby prevented from competing with them in other agricultural products. If one-half the farmers who now grow onions and cabbages would let their fields grow only wild garlie and the skunk cabbage, it might be to the benefit of those who stayed by the cultivated and edible places. The Department of Agriculture has erops, but it might be hard on those who made experiment with it, and several of the of those vegetables. Where one farmer of his land, more than ten have grown them sections where they have been grown, and for every farmer who finds a profit in growing sugar beets, there are a thousand who pay one cent a pound more for sugar than they should if it were not for the protection given to the sugar trust. Statistics show the consumption of sugar to be about sixty pounds annually for every man, woman and child in the United States.

> mental Farms, Canada, is the latest to come out against the claims of those who would have the farmers go to raising sugar beets. He says that a crop of fifteen tons of sugar beets to the acre will require about seventytwo pounds of nitrogen from the soil, while the average crop of oats requires forty-six pounds. A portion of that nitrogen may be returned if the leaves are left in the field and the pulp returned to the farm to be fed out, but they also require 136 pounds of potash, while thirty-three pounds is all that is needed by the oats, or less than onefourth as much. This potash, being soluble, goes into the molasses, and is not returned to the farm at all. Thus to grow sugar beets one needs to add twenty-six pounds of nitrogen and 103 pounds of potash, actual, or two hundred pounds of muriate to the acre, or he will exhaust his soil to that extent over the amount required to grow an average crop of oats. Then there is the amount of labor to be considered. We believe that the land, fertilizer and labor required to grow fifteen tons of sugar beets to the acre would be as much as would be needed to grow three hundred bushels of onions, worth more money even in our poorest season. This year the onions would have sold at about \$450, and the fifteen tons of beets for about \$60, and we do not think onions now are a very profitable crop in New England, as they are more cheaply grown on the drained swamps of the Western States.

If we were a young man again, and thought of making farming the whole or a part of our life business, we would endeavor to secure a position with some farmer who had a reputation as being skillful in one or more branches of agriculture. We would learn the practical part of how to do the work, as far as he could teach us. With money thus earned we would take one or more of the short courses offered by the agricultural college in such branch or as branches as seemed most congenial to us, and the planting is now going on rapidly. whether it might be stock breeding, dairying, fruit growing or poultry keeping, and perhaps in such as we thought might be market than in Arkansas or the Kaw Valcombined together, for on a large farm we think the chances are better to unite several or all of these, that if the season proves unfavorable for one, some other may yield a profit. While some have suceeded as specialists in one branch alone, they have usually been upon small areas that were especially adapted to that one thing, or that was the only thing in which they could feel an interest. Stock breeding, dairying and poultry keeping work well together, as also do the orchards, poultry and bees. But, having made our choice, and studied each branch, not only in the text books, but by practical experience, we would strive to obtain a capital to make a start, and would not be afraid to go in debt for the best stock and tools with which to work nor ashamed to work for another until we had secured the capital.

The publication of a letter purporting to be signed by Senator Proctor of · Vermont, saying that the proper solution of the Cuban question would be the annexation of that island to the United States is an instance of how far the sugar trust and tobacco trust are willing to go to prevent any lowering of the duties of those Cuban products. We wonder that any paper published it, as it was in direct opposition to the previous utterances of Senator Proctor, and Vermont has no interest in sugar-beet growing, and but a little in its southern towns in tobacco growing. Then the letter was written and signed by a typewriting machine, which few, if any, public men would do, as even their dictated letters have a written signature. Senator Proctor has always, so far as we know, been a consistent advocate of fulfilling our pledges to the Cuban people and of giving them such reciprocity as is granted to "the most favored countries," and perhaps more, under consideration of their weakened and impoverished condition.

Mapes Corn Manures.

We have often claimed that corn exhausted the fertility of the soil much less than most of our ordinary crops, not even excepting the leguminous crops, which under certain conditions gather nitrogen from the atmosphere. We remember when the idea that clover, beans and peas could do this was thought as ridiculous as it may be now for us to say that corn can do it, yet we fully believe the latter state-ment to be true. It is the one crop which may be and has been grown fifteen to twenty years in succession upon the same field without any decrease in the yield, and without large amounts of fertilizer or manure having been used. In this it differs from wheat or other small grains. which exhaust the soil so that even the rich California lands that grew forty to fifty bushels of wheat per acre when first cultivated now seldom yield over twelve to fif-

But we do not believe in continuous growing of any one crop without fertilizer, but in a rotation of crops, and in the use of a good corn fertilizer like that advertised by the Mapes Formula Peruvian Guano Company and in another column of this What was probably the largest yield of shelled corn per acre ever recorded in this country, 213 bushels of shelled grain, was produced on eight hundred pounds of the Mapes corn manure per acre in Yates County, N. Y. Other crops nearly as good are reported, and our experience with it in garden crops shows that their formulas for their crops are equally effective. But we desire to see the farmers of New England and New York growing more corn, and becoming more independent of the Western States and of the railroads. When a man' has corn in his crib, enough for the represents in a most useful order. He stock he keeps, he can read of droughts, ago. Now the matter has been getting poorer every year and we against the company, with some thousands more in costs. The lawyers, of course, must do something to check the downward to check the dow would be benefited if those who were in- Send for their circulars and then try their

manures on some of the light pasture lands that now do not produce enough to pay the

Export Apple Trade.

The total apple shipments to European ports during the week ending March 22, 1902, were 9800 barrels, including 1347 barrels from Boston, 2352 barrels from New York, 2829 barrels from Portland, 2016 barrels from Halifax, and 1256 barrels from St. John, N. B. The total shipments included 7191 barrels to Liverpool and 2609 barrels to London. The shipments for the same week last year were 15,138 barrels. The total shipments since the opening of the season have been 769,437 barrels, against 1,333,438 barrels for the same time last year. The total shipments this season include 142,819 barrels from Boston, 149,503 barrels from New York, 91,795 barrels from Portland, 122,406 barrels from Montreal, 255,014 barrels from Halifax, and 7900 barrels from St. John, N. B.

The Hay Crop.

The value of the hay crop was probably never greater than the past season. The market price has been high, and as live stock is high its feeding value is conse quently increased.

In many localities hay is one of the chief market crops. It may be expected that farmers will, therefore, strive to increase their crops of hay by using fertilizers for topdressing land which is now in grass and in seeding down land to grass. Used in either way good fertilizers are profitable. We can recommend Bradley's fertilizers to our readers as always profitable and reliable when applied to grass lands.

A writer in Poultry Keeper gives the mount and value of eggs imported into the United States each year from 1892 to 1901. inclusive, and the price per dozen. For the encouragement of our readers who are interested in poultry we will give it here: 1892, amount 4,188,492 dozen, value 12.46 per dozen, or \$522,240. 1893, amount 3.318,011 dozen, at 11.84 per \$392,973; 1894, amount 1,718,430 dozen, at 11.13 a dozen, or \$199,536; 1895, amount, 2,705,502 dozen, at 11.98 a dozen, or \$324,136; 1896, 947,132 dozen at 9.36 cents a dozen, or \$88,682; 1897, 580,681 dozen at 8.22 cents a dozen, \$47,760; 1898, 106,319 dozen at 7.59 cents a dozen, \$8078; 1899, 255,180 dozen at 9.45 cents a dozen, \$21,300; 1900, 135,038 dozen at 6.47 cents a dozen, \$8741; 1901, 126,495 dozen at 8.30 cents per dozen, \$10,509. Last year's imports of eggs were less in number than any year in the ten excepting in 1898. The price per dozen was lower in 1897, 1898 and 1900. But it is encouraging to know that we imported last year 4,061,997 dozen less and paid \$511,731 less than in 1892.

The demand for seed potatoes in Oklahoma is said to be larger than ever before, which shows a larger acreage to be planted, have them about two weeks earlier fit for ley. In Western markets they follow closely after the Florida potatoes, and are said to be much better than those cr any but the best Bermuda, as an early potato.

Gotham has not an altogether enviable reputation for enforcing her laws, but in the matter of stopping expectoration in public she is so far ahead of the Hub as to be hardly visible. The subject itself is no more pleasant than the offence, and New York is taking the direct method of putting it out of conversation; in a single court over two dozen persons paid \$5 apiece the other day for the pleasure of making themselves a nuisance to others, and were warned that a second offence would probably cost them \$500, or a year's imprisonment, or both.

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The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOW AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending April 2, 1902. Shotes

Cattle Sheep Suckers Fat Hogs Veals

week...3161 6839 140 28,198 week...4043 6898 140 26,997 Prices on Northern Cattle.

BEEF-Per hundred pounds on total weight of tallow and meat, extra, \$6.25@7.00; first mility, \$5.50@5.75; second quality, \$5.00@5.25; undquality, \$4.00@4.50; a few choice single pairs, 25.08.50; some of the poorest, bulls, etc., \$3.00@

a. Western steers, 42.74c.

6. Western steers, 42.74c.

6. Western steers, 440.0024s.00; fancy milch

100.038.00; extra, \$40.0024s.00; fancy milch

100.038.00; extra, \$40.0024s.00; fancy

112.0027.00.

STORES—Thin young eattle for farmers: Yeargs, \$10@20; two-year-olds, \$14@30; three-year SHEEP-Per pound, live weight, 21@3c: extra.

iole; sheep and lambs per head, in lots, \$2.50@ o; lambs, 41@74c. FAT Hogs-Per pound, 64@7c, live weight: —; retail, \$2.25@8.00; country-

VEAL CALVES—31@61c P fb. ALF SKINS-65c@\$1.30; dairy skins, 40@60c. TALLOW-Brighton, 4@5c P to country lots, 2@

PELTS-50@75c.

ssed hogs, 71 a8lc.

Cattle Sheep Hogs Veals Horses 3,313 1524 612 24,885 1157 112 Cattle. Sheep. Cattle. Sheep.

J S Henry Maine. Canada.

At Watertown.

rown, Snell & Co. Laveck & Fel-A Hathaway 604 Gould 242 D Holt & Son 42 R. I. and Ct. At Brighton. Sborn 10 Henry 20 gee & Chapby & Gould 10 by Lowell 4 rewell & Me-C Osborn J S Henry

At Was J S Henry W A Bardwell O H Forbush W F Dennen Intire 12 M Philbrook 16 New Hampshire. At Brighton. WF Dennen 3
J B Shaw 12
H Whitney 14
At Brightom.
J S Henry 97
H A Gilmore 40
Seattering 110
J M Edsworth
W W Mills 25
J P Day 10 Jones & Co 40 Peavey 15 At Watertown.

Woodward 11 At N E D M & Wool Swift & Co 179 N E D M & Wool A Ricker At Watertown. G A Sawyer 639 J A Hathaway 204 343

Live Stock Exports.

The very latest cable shows the English market on State cattle at a decline of \(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \) ib, with sales at 12 a 13c, d. w. The least opportunity effects a lecline, as prices have been high for several weeks. The sheep market strong at 143c, d. w., for wethers, and 164c, d. w., for lambs. The week's shipments 1931 cattle, 494 sheep and 32

Shipments and destinations: On steamer Philadelphian, for Liverpool, 302 cattle by Swift & Co., 197 do. by Morris Beef Company, 12 horses by E. Snow; on steamer Bostonian, for London, 175 187 do. by Morris Beef Company, 12 horses by E. Snow; on steamer Bostonian, for London, 175 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 179 do. by Swift & Co., 20 horses by E. F. Roberts; on stramer Norwegian, for Glasgow, 72 Canada cattle and 151 Canada sheep by Brown, Snell & Co., 57 Canada cattle by W. Laveck, 20 cattle by W. Bignol; on stramer Ultonia, for Liverpool, 12 State and 282 Boxes—

| Creamery, eastern. 24@26 Dairy, V. t. extra. 24@25 Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts 22@20/21 West. imitation creamery, small tubs extra 22@ West. imitation cry, large tubs firsts 18@20 "ladle firsts and extras 17@20 Renovated Boxes— 22@24 anada cattle by J. A. Hathaway, 142 Canada sattle by J. Gould: on steamer Manxman, for Liverpool, 72 State and 320 Canada cattle b J. A. Hathaway, 100 Canada cattle by J. Gould

Horse Business An exceptionable good week for the sale o usiness horses, to be followed by several more weeks equally as good, and soon drivers will b market in better supply and heavy de-Prices strong. At Cavanaugh Bros' sale stable light arrivals this week, to be followed with larger numbers. Sold 1400 to 1800-tb horses at \$150 a 225, and some things fancy in big pairs at a grain higher rate. At Moses Colman & Son's sale stable sold from 80 to 90 head, and mostly from \$50@150; 2 pairs nicely matched at \$4500 500, demand good. At Isburg & Co.'s sale stable a good week with easy disposals and prices for good quality well sustained. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale stable 9 carloads all heavy draft, with quick sales and satisfactory price. At L. H Brockway's sale stable sold business horses a At Welch & Hall's sale stable sold

loads and a good week. Union Yards, Watertown.

Thesday-Stock trains were early at market The quality of the cattle offered not equal in ss to last week; for good cattle no specia.

The Jew's strike affects the marke hat for slim cattle. O. H. Forbush sole 2c, 24c, 24a3c, of 630a900 tbs. W. F e. 6 cows, of 4540 ths. at 2le: 13 cows. o ths, at 34e; 2 bulls, of 680@830 ths, at 3c. J thaway, 20 steers, of 1609 ths, at 7c; 25 do. lis, at 6le; 20 do., of 1500 lbs, at 6le; 20 do

Milch Cows.

arrivals, with wide range of quality from

Fat Hogs orn hogs have advanced \{e} \{\partial}\) ib, costing the here (\{\frac{1}{2}7c\}, \{k}\) w. Local hogs, \(7\{\frac{1}{2}8\}\)c

Sheep Houses. from ½@½c per to higher. Supply largely West, between 6000 and 7000 head from ce, and cost from 1@1c higher than a The advance is larger on the mo grades. Western sheep cost \$3.80@5.90 lbs, and lambs at \$4.80@7.20 per 100 lbs

> Veal Calves. omes in freely and 6 c per to is consid and price this week. A number of heavy to sell on commission. Dorand Bros lives, of 4260 ths. at 6le. N. H. Wood odd calves, of 3720 lbs, at 61c. H. N. G. G. W. Hall, 9 calves, of 1000 lbs

Live Poultry. one-half tons at 10½@11c for mixed lots Apples, Ben Davis.....

Droves of Venl Calves.

Libby Bros., 95; P. A. Berry, 30; & Hanson, 75; Harris & Fellows, 125; 70; W. A. Gleason, 35; C. W. Hall, ce & Chapman, 18; Kilby & Gould, 25; owell, 35; Wardwell & McIntire, 50; J. stapshire-A. F. Jones & Co., 225; G. S.

Inbred Combination Bull. Solid color. Sire, Merry Maiden's Son, uniting the blood of the greatest winners in the World's Fair dairy tests. Dam, Lennie, 14 lbs. 6 oz. Second dam, Statuseque, 14 lbs. 5 oz. Third dam, Statue, dam of Third dam, Statue, dam of Third dam, Statue, dam of Statue, dam of Lowell, Mass.

Brown, 16; H. M. Nims, 21; Breck & Wood, 75; W. F. Wallace, 170.

F. Wallace, 170.
Vermont—A. Williamson, 80; Fred Savage, 80;
H. N. Jenne, 130; N. H. Woodward, 41; W. E.
Hayden, 19; R. E. French, 130; G. W. Hall, 20; W.
A. Ricker, 10; M. G. Flanders, 80; B. M. Ricker,
50; F. Atwood, 40; F. Ricker, 60; J. S. Henry, 60.
Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 124; W. A. Bardwell, 25; O. H. Forbush, 4; scattering, 125; W. W.
Mills, 12; J. P. Day, 65; H. K. Davis, 14; D. A.
Walker, 15; F. E. Keegan, 25; C. D. Lewis, 10; M.
F. Austin, 20; R. Conners, 36.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Stock at yards: 960 cattle, 10 sheep, 24,885 hogs, 1157 calves, 112 horses; Maine, 285 cattle, 5 sheep, 251 hogs, 618 calves; New Hampshire, 68 cattle; Vermont, 26 cattle, 20 hogs, 60 calves; Massachusetts, 367 cattle, 5 sheep, 84 hogs, 479 calves; necticut, 30 cattle.

Tuesday—Light arrivals of cattle from the West. Exporters are not filling space on steamers this week, not satisfied with high rates. For home trade near 1000 head of cattle: Prices rule steady on good cattle, for cows and light stock. Moderate sales and stock held back on account of Jew strike. J. W. Ellsworth, 7 lice beef cows, 1200 lbs, at 4c; 17 cows, 850 lbs, at 2½c. W. W. Mills, 10 cows, 775 lbs, at \$2.10; 2 beef cows, 1000 lbs, at 3c. G. W. Brown, 9 steers, of 1220 lbs, at 5½c. J. S. Henry, 3 bulls, 900 lbs, at 3c; 2 cows, 650 lbs, at 3c; 950 lbs, at 4c; 14 oxen, of 1600 lbs, at 6c. E. E. Chapman, 3 beef cows, 650 lbs, 3\frac{1}{2}c. Milch Cows.

Supplies ample for the demand. Good cows called for and steady prices effected. Some difficulty in the disposal of the more common grades. Libby Bros. are selling stock sent in direct from the farmer on commission. W. Cullen had the top of the market. Sold 25 new milch cows at \$55 @60. General sales at \$40@48.

Veal Calves.

No improvement and last week's prices slimly sustained. Sales most general at 626 c. C. R. Hall, 50 calves, of 120 fbs, at 64c. E. E. Chapman, 18 calves, of 110 fbs at 64c.

Late Arrivals. Wednesday—Milch cows fully as numerous as last week. The quality of many lots compared favorably with last week's sales. The heaviest dealer was W.F. Wallace of New Hampshire with 83 head. Sold his tops (fancy) at \$60, 10 head in lot, with sales down to \$35@40. Beef cows stood a better chance as regards prices than yes-sold 1 choice cow \$55, 5 at \$50, 2 at \$47.50, 2 at \$42.50, 4 at \$40. A. C. Foss, 7 beef cows, 7730 lbs, at 42c. J. T. Molloy, 2 nice cows, \$60 each, 4 at

\$220, with sales \$30a55. Store Pigs. Prices rule steady; small pigs, \$2.50@\$3.50

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices.

	Poultry, Fresh Killed.
	Northern and Eastern—
	Chickens, choice roasting 18@20
	Chickens, fair to good 12@15
	Chickens, broilers 20a25
	Fowls, extra choice 14@
	" fair to good
	Pigeons, tame. P doz 75@1
	Squabs, p doz 2 50@3 0
	Western iced or frozen-
	Turkeys, com. to good 12@14
	" young, choice 15@16
١	Ducks, spring
	Geese, good to choice 10@12
	Capons, choice large
	" small and medium13@15
	Chickens, choice14@15
	Fowls, good to choice101 a 12
	Old Cocks 9@
	Live Poultry.

Fowls Ptb..... Roosters Ptb..... Spring chickens, Ptb....

NOTE—Assorted sizes quoted below include 20, 30, 50 fb. tubs only.
Creamery, extra—
Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes.
27½ a
Northern N. Y., large tubs.
Western, asst. spruce tubs.
27½ a
Western, large ash tubs.
Creamery, northern firsts.
26a262 Butter. reamery, western firsts....

83	Boxes-	Pea Cal. small white
	Extra northern creamery 27@	Pes foreign
ia	Extra western creamery@	Mediums, choice hand-picked 1 65 a 1 70
or	Extra dairy 24@25	Mediums, screened
y	Common to good	Mediums, foreign 1 50@1 60
ď.	Trunk butter in 1 or 1-th prints	Yellow eyes, extra
u.	Extra northern creamery	Yellow eyes, seconds
	Extra northern dairy 24@25	Red Kidney 2 10 a 2 25
	Common to good	Lima beans dried, \$\text{\$\psi\$} tb 6a
of	Extra Western creamery@.	
re		Hay and Straw.
)e	16 Cheese. 11 2	Hay prime, bales17 50@18 50
e-	Now York today ortes to the 193 212	" No 1 1) ton
	New York, twins, extra \$\psi\$ tb	" 2," 15 00 16 00 " 3 " 11 00 12 00 " fine choice 12 00 13 00
le	" " firsts \$\partial \text{fb} \tag{11a} 12 \\ \text{u} \text{ seconds} \tag{8a} 10	" " 3 "
th	Seconds	" fine choice
at	Vt. twins extra \$\psi\$ tb	" clover mixed \$\mathcal{P}\$ ton12 00@14 00
a	" firsts P tb	" clover, p ton
	New Ohio Flats, extra 10@11	" swale, \$\psi\$ ton 8 00@ 9 00
's	New Omo Flats, extra	Straw, prime rye
ly	Western twins, extra	Straw, oat, per ton
a	Western, fair to good	Straw, tangled rye
le	Eggs.	
or		
	Nearby and Cape fancy, & doz	FLOUR AND GRAIN.
&	Eastern choice fresh	
h	Fastern fair to good	Flour.—The market quoted quiet.
I.	Indiana fancy fresh154@	Spring patents, \$3.80@4.75.
at	Vt and N. H. choice fresh	Spring, clear and straight, \$3.00@3.75.
	Western fair to good	Winter patents, \$3.90@4.50.
4	Western selected, fresh	Winter, clear and straight, \$3.60@4.25.
ı	Duck 22a25	Corn Meal.—The market is higher at \$1 30@
	Goose 60@	1 32 P bag, and \$2 80@2 85 P bbl; granulated \$3 25
		@3 50 P bbl.
t.	Petatecs.	Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with
in	00/200	the market quoted at \$3 00@4 50 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$}}}\$ bbl.
al	Aroostook, Hebron, P bu 88@90	the market quoted at 40 0004 50 p bbl.
et	" Green Mountain, P bu 90@93	Oat Meal.—Quoted lower, \$4 75@5 00 P bbl. for
1	" Rose 95@	rolled, and \$5 15@5 40 for cut and ground.
ld	" Dakota Red 85a	Rye Flour The market is quoted at \$3 00@
F	Scotch Magnums 168-lb sack 2 00@2 15	3 45 P bbl.
		Corn Demand is quiet with prices steady.

	" (Freen Mountain, & Du
t	" Rose 95@
d	" Dakota Red 85.a
,	Scotch Magnums 168-th sack 2 00@2 15
	Belgium, # 168-tb sack 1 90@2 10
f	
ı.	Green Vegetables.
٠,	Beets, p bu
).	" b) doz. bunches 1 25@1 50
	Cabbage native D bbl 100a
	Carrots D bu 85a90
	Carrots, \$\psi\$ bu \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
n	Demoning Duality
	Chaumbers 19 100 No. 1 9 00@10 00
	Cucumbers, p 100, No. 1 9 00@10 00 p 100, No. 2 400@5 90
g	Onions, Western Mass. D bush 100@
-	" Natives, P bu
3,	a Spanish Dorate 375c
1	" Permuda D crate
	" New York D doz. Dilliches Duccio
У	Pareley P bil
n.	Endivo 1) doz
	Dudiches D doz
a	Ganagh Hubbard D ton
e	
0	Summer, P crate 3 00@3 50
ş.	Summer, p crate 300@350 Green peas, Southern, p crate 200@250
	Spinach, Norfolk, P bbl
1-	Spinach, P box
y	
	Asparagus, p doz., small
3.	Rhubarb, P b
1-	Turnips, flat. $\cancel{\psi}$ box. $\cancel{\psi}$ box. $\cancel{\psi}$ Turnips, yellow, $\cancel{\psi}$ bbl. $\cancel{\psi}$
	Turnips, yellow, & bol
3.	Turnips, yellow, \$\psi\$ Doll. \\ Tomatoes, hothouse, \$\psi\$ lb. \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
,	ria., p crate
	Domestic Green Fruit.

Talman Sweet
Hides and Pelts.
s and cows all weights
s, south, light green salted. 7@7\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
buff, in west $7\frac{1}{8}8$ " salted P fb $6\frac{1}{8}28$ 1 40 kins, 5 to 12 fbs each $95a$ 1 40
over weights, each
oskins each, country
Dried Apples.

Spy______Baldwins No.1



SQUASHES, MELONS, and CUCUMBERS

of the finest quality are quickly grown by using from 500 to 800 pounds per

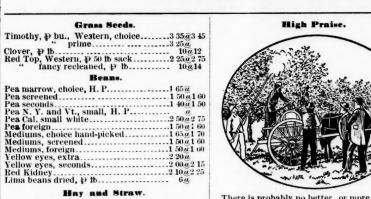
acre of Bradley's Fertilizers at time of planting. It will greatly increase the crop to use 300 to 500 lbs. more scattered broadcast

in the rows and cultivated in soon after the plants are up. One season's test will convince any market gardener that it pays to use

BRADLEY'S on all of his crops. Be sure and use them this spring.

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, Corporation,

51 North Market Street, Boston, Mass.



Beans.

Pea marrow, choice, H. P.....

No. 2, yellow, 68\delta c. No. 3, yellow for shipment, 69c.

Millfeed .- The market is lower for winter

grades.
Winter wheat, bran sacks, \$22 00.
Winter wheat, middling sacks, \$22 50@23 50.
Spring wheat, bran sacks, \$19 00.
Spring wheat, middling sacks, \$19 00.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$28 00.
Malt.—The market is steady with trade ruling

Barley.—Quet demand, with prices higher at 0@76c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 45@60c for No. 22-rowed State. Feed barley, 55@65c.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Stopped the Scours.

Gentlemen—I had a very bad case of calf scours, but stopped the trouble by the use of Hood Farm Calf Scour Cure. It did good work,

and if I have any more of this disease in my herd I shall use the Hood Farm Treatment.

Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., is the only place

breeders, and his dam always attracts attention. She carries one of the largest and best-shaped udders we have ever seen, and it is set off by

where it is possible to get the blood of ssie and Merry Maiden in a direct line. Notice the inbred Combination bull they advertise this week. His sire is well known to all Jersey

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Nov. 11, 1901. C. I. Hood Company, Lowell, Mass.:

Rye.-Quiet, \$3.05@3.60 P bbl, 55c P bushel.

Oats.—Quiet and lower. Clipped, fancy, spot. No. 2 clipped white, 52c. No. 3 clipped, white, 5½c.

State grades, 6-rowed, 65<u>@</u>72c. State, 2-rowed, 62<u>@</u>67c. Western grades, 70<u>@</u>75c.

Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan...

Washed fleece

There is probably no better or more favorably known horticulturist in the West than R. 17 00@ 16 00 Kellogg, of Three Oaks, Mich., president of the .11 00@ 12 00 State Horticultural Society. As a practical man, State Horticultural Society. As a practical man, he is in great demand as a lecturer and writerconsequently anything from his pen by way of endorsement deserves consideration. Our adver tiser, the Spramotor Company of Buffalo, N. Y., and London, Ontario, have just received a letter from Mr. Kellogg, from which we are pleased to quote. Writing under date of Feb. 13, he says:—

"Spramotor Company:
"Gentlemen—While attending the Western
New York Horticultural meeting I examined your
spraying apparatus in every delail, and while I own a first-class pump, I find yours so nearly ideal in every way that I cannot resist the temptation to order one of your No. 2 style, with all parts brass and brass rods. Please ship as soon as convenient. I frankly say I have never before

seen so perfect an equipment for spraying.
"Yours truly,
"R. M. Kellogg." This is what one practical man thinks of the This is what one practical man thinks of the Spramotor as the most suitable device for spraying fruit trees, small fruits, vegetables, etc. Among the many devices offered for doing this work it is economy to select the one which will give the longest as well as the most perfect service. The Spramotor is built in the most thorough manner, of the best materials, by practical people, who have made spraying in all its branches a life study. Spraying is a necessity, as every experimental station will tell you. The wanton destruction of our forests and birds has

so multiplied the number of insect pests that vegetation of all kinds suffers severely. The Spramotor Company have published a valuable treatise on spraying, consisting of eighty pages, which they will mail free to any one who writes for it. It gives the experiences of many who are using the Spramotor, and states the re-sults obtained by its use. The claim is made that the Spramotor is the only machine which will positively stop the ravages on San Jose scale. There is no doubt but that spraying is a necessity. In this matter promptness is of great importance. Although it may be weeks before a spraying appara-tus will be necessary, it is prudent to begin now to write for catalogues, in order that the decision may be wisely made. Address the Spramotor Company at either office, Buffalo, N. Y., or London, Ont., and mention this paper. The illustra tion at the head of this article motor at work in the practical test made by the Canadian government against many competing machines, on which they were given a very high award. Whenever used it is well spoken of.

Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., has sold a son of the famous show bull, Hood Farm Pogis, to Mr. W. S. Coggeshall of Newport, R. I. For rich breeding and individual merit this youngster cannot be excelled. Mr. Coggeshall went to Hood Farm and personally made the selection. To go with the bull he bought two heifers, one by a sor of Chromo, of World's Fair fame, the other by Brown Bessie's Son 11th, a grandson of the famous winner of the ninety and thirty days' World's Fair Dairy tests. Mr. Coggeshall also purchased a bull call for Mr. D. J. Murphy. This calf was sired by Pogis 17th of Hood Farm, and his dam is Hood Farm Torona. Pogis 17th of Hood Farm and Hood Farm Torona have both been exhibited udders we have ever seen, and it is set off by long, perfectly placed teats. She is a winner in Mr. Murphy's calf should prove of great value as a sire of cows combining beauty and utility.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Want Department is established to allow and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of feward only including name, address or

WANTED—Protestant man, 40 years, in institution 18 males from Boston, clean windows, rugs, side-walk, yard, wait on table, furnace, etc. Must be neat, honest, well recommended. Nice room, board, good pay. Address, "MASS," care Box 2314, Boston, Mass

A book on the training of Collies for practical farm work, written in plain, condensed language, and tells Just How to do it. MAPLEMONT STOCK FARM, Albany, Vt.

WANTED-Farm managers, herdsmen, gardeners, creamerynen, etc. We represent employers from Maine to California, who want competent men with good references. RURAL SCIENCE AGENCY, Durham, N. H.

WANTED—Big, active boy 14 or 16, general work; or temperate man liking work, with plenty of "get there" in him. CREAMERY, South Britain, Ct. WANTED—Situation farmer, teamster, sawmill man; good, reliable man. ALFRED RICE, Cheshire, Ct.

AMMOTH Bronze Turkey Toms, 25 to 30 fbs, by 97-point tom. B. P. Rock ckls. and Poland-China ne of the leading strains. A. H. MANN, Eldena, Ill.

POLLED Durhams. Bulls of serviceable age for sale. Herd bulls having 22 polled crosses, 28 months old. A. E. BURLEIGH, Knox City, Knox Co., Mo. NE Webster & Hannum Bone Cutter for exchange. Worth \$25; never been used. KENT, Box 3254,

GRAPHOPHONE and records, camera, double, barrel gun, riffe or bicycle or anything in the poultry line. BOX 1014, Rockville, Ct.

OR SALE—A water and steam power corn, feed and sawmill, with sufficient building for flouring machinery; two good dwelling houses, with 31 acres of good land. Situated in one of the healthlest, best corn and wheat growing sections in the State. Want to change occupation on account of poor health. For further particulars address J R. L. CHAMBLIN, Philomont, Loudoun Co., Va.

OR SALE—Nme registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls, 6 to 12 months old. Individual merit and breeding the best. JOHN L. GAISER, Charleston, Ill.

UFF Cochins: young and yearling stock for sale. C. J. L. WARE, South Keene. N. H.

DELIABLE young man (22) understanding care and management of standard and egg poultry, incutors, brooding, feeding chicks, etc., wants situation. Could become working partner on good-sized plant. ARTHUR O'CONNELL. Modena. Pa.

WOODLAND Shorthorns, number 150 head. Bulls, cows and helfers of all ages for sale at all times. W. I. WOOD, Williamsport, O.

WANTED—Man and wife to work on farm; state ages and wages. BIDWELL, Monterey, Mass. DUPS for sale. St. Bernard and Newfoundland cross. E. E. SMITH, Maplewood Farm, Brook-line, N. H. Box 41.

WANTED-Working partner in poultry business tenement; give references. BOX 201, Mariboro Mass.

Corn removes from the soil large quantities of otash The fertilizer apolied, must furnish enough Potash, or the land will lose its producing power. Read carefully our books on crops—sent free. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

PAGE Page Poultry Fence weighs 10 pounds to the rod. Isn't that better!
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.



STILL LEADING THE LINE MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY Write us, MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG.CO ing this paper. CLINTON, IOWA

THE MINUTE MAN STRAWBERRY.

We are headquarters for this grand variety, and our stock is the original. We also have over twenty-five other varieties of the Strawberry, and will be pleased to send our list to you. Asparagus Roots and Small Fruit Plants. Address GEORGE F. WHEELER, Box 600, Concord, Mass.

PROFITABLE HOMES FOR FARMERS

Large areas of lands are available on line Southern Railway for settlers. The South excels for all kinds of profitable agriculture. Best section for fruits, truck, stock, dairying, general farming. Cheap lands in good terms. Good markets. Climate mild and healthy. Agreeable year round.

send for information to M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent, Washington, D. C., or M. A. HAYS, Agent Land and Industrial Department, Southern Railway, 228 Washington street, Boston.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of MARY T. RUNYAN, late of Norborne, in the State of Missouri, deceased, intestate, leaving estate in said County of Middlesex.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Nahum T. Greenwood, of Newton, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should no be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this second day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

to the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of MARY J. VAN TASSEL, late of Wilmington, an other persons interested in the estate of MARY J. VAN TASSEL, late of Wilmington, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Edwin R. Van Tassel of Wilmington, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-second day of April, A. D., 1302, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this second day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of SYLVANUS POND, late of Holliston, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Willis A. Kingsbury of Framingham, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this iwenty-eighth day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

o all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES L. TARBELL, late of Lincoln, in

WANTED—Working partner in poultry business; tenement; give references. BOX 201, Mariboro, Mass.

Want good young man to work in sawmill; chop or drive horse team. E. M. PURDY, Wilton, N. H.

MAN and wife and single man wanted on farm. CHARLES D. SAGE, North Brookfield, Mass.

TOR SALE—Good country water-power roller mill, with 35 acres of land, two dwellings, barn and 25 h. p. engme. Cheap; part time. Want to change climate for health. Address, GEORGE BANKERT, Wayland, Ill.

HEREFORD Cattle; 50 cows of Archibald Grove 3d and Anxiety strains, headed by the first-class bulls Sweepstakes 5938 and Mariner 71749. All good, some fine as silk. N. KIRTLEY, Savannah, Mo.

DRONZE Turkeys, Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks and W. Wyandotte chickens exclusively. Also Eed Folled cattle and Poland-China hogs. G. J. TRESTER, Hart, Minn.

HIO Valley Poultry Company. J. H. NEFF, Manager, Bellaire, O.

To all persons interested in the estate of Lincoln, in said County, and Charles S. WHEREAS, C. Lee Todd and Charles S. Wheeler, the administration upon the estate of said deceased, have presented for allowance the first account of their administration upon the estate of said deceased. You are nereby cited to "ppear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said administrators are ordered to serve the sixtences of said deceased. And cambridge, in said County, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, to be held and a Charles S. WHEREAS, C. Lee Todd and Charles S. WHEREAS, C. Lee Todd and Charles S. Welles, T. All Substanting the same should not be allowed. And said administrators are ordered to serve the said deceased, have presented in the estate for the first account of their administratio

Our Domes.

Friends.

There is no word in the English language which is oftener misused and misconstrued than that of "friend." The definitions given by the dictionaries are broad, and cover many phases of social intercourse, yet precedence is invariably given to a relation where genuine affection is the underlying motive, and it is in that especial sense that the word appeals to us. There is in this earthly life of ours no gift we can receive which compares with that of sincere friendship on the part of others, or of another even, for curselves. The man or woman who can rest secure in the possession of even one disinterested friend, one who will love and trust and serve and defend, however appearances may be against one, is rich indeed, and life should hold for such a never failing source of strength and inspi-

To be what our friend believes us to be, and strive to achieve that of which he thinks us capable, is the best possible impetus, and how strong we are,—even when generally misunderstood and blamed, with our highest motives misconstrued, and our best efforts proved of ne avail, -what a sense of satisfaction we experience, in the thought that the one friend understands, approves, sympathizes.

It is sometimes a little difficult for a time to distinguish the false friend from the true. When all is moving smoothly, when fortune smiles upon us, when our efforts are successful, and we have gained the applaus of the multitude, then friends (?) flock about us, and our cup of happiness seems for a time to be full. But the day of adversity comes, one's star of popular favoritism wanes, and all one's acts are doubted, and we seem to be left almost alone, save for the one individual whose friendship shines forth as does a diamond of wondrous purity from an unrelieved background of sable velvet.

It may be said that all persons do not possess even one such friend, and such a statement is, no doubt, true. Such friendship cannot be made to order. There must be a capability of response to such a noble sentiment in one who would inspire it. and true friendship is largely intuitive. Some one has said that the genuine friend is discovered, not made, and the statement is a true never will make a serious sore. one. To the individuals predestined by complementary qualities of mind and heart to become friends, there comes a day of meeting, and soul responds to soul instinctively, without the preliminary of gradual acquaintance or the exchange of social credentials.

Sex plays no part in the highest form of friendship. It may exist between man and man, or woman and woman, or between those of opposite sex. biographies of many men who have acheived positions of eminence show that the friendship of some woman of superior character and attainment was a source of inspiration and encouragement, and that, too, oftentimes, without any admixture of sentiment. Many women, too, owe their mental and spiritual awakening to some male friend who discovered in them capabilities of which they were themselves unaware.

Even love itself depends for perpetu. ity upon having a strong foundation of sterling friendship. "Friendship is love without its wings." When a man woman elect to spend their lives and sine never thinks of being ashamed of the most rigid economy. Everything is kept under lock and key. With provisions kept under lock and key. With provisions kept under lock and key. The most rigid economy in the most rigid economy in the most rigid economy in the most rigid economy. Everything is kept under lock and key. With provisions in this country, fuel in warding off acute pulmonary diseases. and woman elect to spend their lives than mere attraction if they would avoid disaster. Physical charms will fade, and when the romantic glamour becomes a thing of the past, and the realities of life must be faced, without sentiment or Jisguise, only the sincerest and most reliable of friendship will bear the strain successfully. The happiest homes are those where husband and wife co-operate heartily in all that concerns the best welfare of each, where they are comrades, supporters, friends.

The Workbox.

ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

LADIES' KNITTED VEST. Vests as pretty as the woven ones may be can be made in any color, from white to black and can be varied by contrasting colors of the embroidered stars. For golfers bright golf red with green silk stars is

pretty. Procure three skeins of Fleischer's Spanish knitting worsted, two twenty-five yard balls of whipeord knitting silk, four-yard of narrow ribbon, binding width, 1 spool of buttonhole twist, 1 spool of sewing silk, three-eighths of a yard of ribbon for facing fronts.ten small brass buttons, one pair of steel knitting needles, No. 13. Now start your vest. Cast on 90 stitches. Knit 1 plain, purl 1, alternately knitting and purling the stitches until the end of the row is reached, then always purl the last stitch on the needle, and when the work has been turned to knit back, slip off the first stitch without knitting, which will make the edges of the work more perfect and firm; and this rule should be followed all through the work. Knit in this way for 15 inches. Slip off 33 stitches at each end of the row on separate needles, and bind off the 24 intervening stitches to form the back of the neck. Take up the 33 stitches at one end of the row, and knit for the shoulder, knitting and purling as before for one inch. Then begin to widen 1 stitch at the end of each row on the front edge of the vest, continuing to widen in this way for 5 inches. Then knit 14 rows, widening 1 stitch on the front edge and 1 on the back edge. Now cast on stitches toward the back or underarm seam. Widen 1 stitch on the front edge, keeping the underarm seam straight. Then begin narrowing 1 stitch on the front and one on the under-arm seam, that is, take off the last 2 stitches of each row together. Do this for three inches. Then for five rows narrow 1 stitch on the front edge, and at the under-arm seam take off the third and fourth stitches together and the fast 2 together. Knit 12 rows, narrowing 1 stitch on the front and 1 on the underarm seam, then 5 rows, narrowing 1 on the front and 2 on the under-arm, as in the rows just mentioned above. Now knit straight on the front and narrow 1 on the back for ten rows. Narrow 1 on the front and 1 on the back for five rows. Bind off rather tightly, but not enough to draw This finishes one side of vest. Now take the other 33 stitches and knit the other side to correspond. Do not stretch the euges. The armholes should measure 16 inches each, neck measure 28 inches, front edge 9 inches, length of underarm seam 8 inches.

in the stars of cilk, making a single cross permit him to unburden at home. It brings and served sliced with mayounalse. stitch with a little short stitch to hold it in place. Run the silk lightly on the wrong side all the charms and graces of a woman's place. Run the silk lightly on the wrong side of the knitting from star to star, working always up and down, never crosswise, as it out husband into a new man,—just by a sufficiently to nix smoothly with the milk. Stir will prevent the knitting from shaping to good dinner and a little tact. the figure. The facing for front acts as a

This is simply a guide, and might vary a

a narrow band of garter stitch, casting on about 12 stitches, making it 11 inches long. Sew this over and over to the bottom of back, and turn up to form a facing to keep it from stretching too much. Be very careful not to let the stitch ravel after cutting buttonholes: Basting thread might work the places, then stitch round on the sewing nachine before cutting. EVA M. NILES.

Breathe Through Your Nose.

In all kinds of atmosphere the breath should only be inhaled through the nose. An occasional breath of extra pure air through the mouth may be good, but in cars and most offices and rooms nose breathing is essential. A second rule is, since so much time spent is in cars and offices and in earning a livelihood, and since these places are overheated and underventilated—the heating and ventilaion being out of the control of most of uswe must take in fresh air whenever possible, in order that we may restore the ance. The best times to do this will be early in the morning, when the air is fresh est, and late at night, when deep breathing will help us to get sleep. We may breathe correctly while we are waiting in a street, and especially where streets meet. We can soon form an automatic habit of breathing properly on such occasions. - Chambers

Faith in Vaccination.

A vaccination creed has been widely circulated in Chicago by the department of health, and it has been of the greatest service, Dr. Reynolds says, to the public vaccinators in arousing interest in the subject of vaccination among classes peculiarly exposed to smallpox. The plan is worthy of imitation. The "creed" reads as follows:

"We, the undernamed, hereby publicly profess our firm belief-based upon positive knowledge, gained through years of personal experience and study of smallpox and vaccination-

"First, that true vaccination-repeated until it no longer ' takes '-always prevents smallpox. Nothing else does.

" Second-That true vaccination-that is, vaccination properly done on a clean arm with pure lymph and kept perfectly clean and unbroken afterward-never did and

" Third—That such a vaccination leaves characteristic scar, unlike that from any other cause, which is recognizable during life and is the only conclusive evidence of a successful vaccination.

" Fourth-That no untoward results ever follow such vaccination; on the other hand, thousands of lives are annually sacrificed through its neglect-a neglect begotten of want of knowledge."

Housekeeping in France.

" Some Phases in French Housekeeping was the subject of a practically suggestive talk given recently in New York city by

Miss Maria Parloa. "Economy and patience are the two strong traits in French character," said Miss Parloa, "and every French housewife, rich or poor, looks well to the ways of her household. Her carefulness has no tincture of living if we want a good one. meanness about it. She is not at all sordid, dear beyond our imaginations, and incomes small, the careful utilization of everything

igality excites execration. 'The question of fuel is an important one France has not coal or wood enough for her own use, so not a pound of coal or a foot of wood is allowed to waste. Every twig and bit of anderbrush is bound into bundles and sold. When the baker heats his oven he sprinkles the coal left with water, then sifts it twice, selling the charcoal and the powdered charcoal for the economical house-

is really a necessity. Anything like prod-

"It is the exception, not the rule, to have running water in even the most elegant made at home by good knitters. The vests homes—save in the kitchen. Tanks and closets are kept supplied by a pail. A bathroom is a rare luxury, and hot water in the morning not to be thought of by people of moderate means. In severe weather people have to walk the streets to keep warm. Dressers and Jors are frequently made without handles, one ornate brass key serving to unlock all the drawers in turn.

'While the French housekeeper has to cope with many inconveniences and conditions unknown to American housewives, who, according to Miss Parloa, have the most comfortable of homes, the largest of incomes and the most appreciative of husbands, she does not break down as the women do in this country. She keeps late hours, but she conserves her strength in the morning. The woman of affairs frequently takes her ecounts, plans her work ahead and has her

mail brought to her. The usual idea that French cookery is complicated Miss Parloa declared a mistaken one. Breakfast is simplicity itself .- a cup of coffee or chocolate, without cream, and a slice of bread or a roll. High season ings of food are unknown; herbs and vegetables are used in preference to spices, and these they use generously, cultivating them

in their little gardens or even window pots. Miss Parloa's talk was the second given ecently for the benefit of the housework classes, which are held at No. 226 Henry street, under the direction of Miss Kit-Although these classes were only started last December, there are already nearly one hundred girls and women in attendance. There are four weekly classes for instruction in general housework, a aundry class receives instruction once week, one cooking class has been started. and two nurses are teaching the women how to prepare a room for sickness and how to keep it in sanitary condition. The cosey flat in which the work is carried on reseived the nucleus of its furnishing from the disbanded New York City Economic Association, and, in the words of one of the committee in charge, may be regarded as the unostentatious residuary legatee of the good work started by that association. The following are the committee who have the work in charge: Mrs. F. H. Lane, Mrs. C. E. Romer, Mrs. W. E. Woodford, Mrs. J. W. Tilton and Miss H. L. Knox.

Managing a Husband.

There is a positive exhilaration to be derived from bringing all one's efforts to bear upon a husband whose business worries little. Overcast the armholes before bind- have pursued him from the office. There is a genuine delight to fight with the un-Now with an ordinary worsted needle work known anxieties which his love will not out all the tact and patience and diplomacy,

good dinner and a little tact.

But to manage a husband when there are milk and egg mixture to form a rather thick bat-

stay for the buttons. Bind the vest. Knit so many kinds of husbands requires more than any other thing a thorough study of your subject. To "meet your husband with a smile," which is the old-fashioned rule for all ills, is enough to make a nervous, irritable man frantic. Look him over before you even smile. You ought to know how to treat him. Don't sing or hum if he has a headache, or begin to tell him the news before you have fedshim. If there is one rule to lay down-which there is not or if I were giving automatic advice—which I am not—I should say that most men come home like hungry animals, and require first of all to be fed.-Lilian Bell, in Harper's Bazar.

Lazy Lungs.

So much stress is laid in these days upon the value of fresh air that it is impossible for any one to miss the lesson. Good ventilation is taught in all our schools, if it is not always practised; and treatment by the open-air method is becoming more and more advocated for certain diseases, especially tuberculosis.

In all this spread of knowledge and good sense it is unfortunately very possible to lose sight of the real issue. It is no exaggeration to say that many a one who can glibly patter off the number of cubic feet of air necessary for each one to breathe rarely draws a full breath. Freshair is a free gift, but it is like most of the gifts of heaven in that we must do our share of work to benefit by it. No one would expect to have a good fire just because a pair of bellows hung on a nail by the chimney, but this is exactly what many people expect of their lungs, which are really only the bellows given us by which to keep the fire of life burning bright and clear within us.

It is not too much to assert that lungs properly used in a comparatively close roon will do more good than lazy lungs in an open field. This trick of lazy lungs is a habit, like any other, and may be overcome by persistent effort. Many persons, for example, are afflicted with a nervous habit of nolding the breath unconsciously. These are the people who, in spite of plenty of time spent out-of-doors, yet catch cold easily, digest poorly, and are always more or less "under the weather" physically. They are often much benefited by a course of active exercise, because it is impossible to exercise vigorously without drawing some good deep breaths.

Many other persons-and they constitute the great majority of mankind-breathe only with the upper part of the lungs, and although they may breathe regularly do not draw in sufficient air at a breath to fill all the lung cells.

When once the pernicious habit of poor, shallow breathing has been broken up, the health undergoes such marked improvement there is such brightening of the spirits and improvement of the locks, that the luxury of deep breathing is not likely to be readily foregone.

A good way to start the new habit is to take deliberately a few minutes at stated intervals and devote them to proper breathing. If this is done systematically, the reformer will find himself unconsciously breathing more and more, until very soon he is obeying nature and really breathing to live. In this way we must all work for a

Besides the gain to the general health Youth's Companion.

Concerning Planos.

"A piano," said a dealer, " will sound better standing directly on the floor and in a room simply furnished, than it will standing on a carpet in a room elaborately furnished, having heavy hangings on the walls. and so on.

"Sometimes a piano will develop, or seem to develop, a flaw in some one note, which have a rattle, or jingle, or unpleasant burr to it. But this jarring sound, which seems to come from the piano, may, in reality, come from some source quite outside of it.

"Any given note, when struck, produces a certain number of vibrations to the second. There may be in the room some object that is in tone sympathy with some particular note, and that will be set in motion by it when that note is sounded.

"The owner of a fine piano sent to us one day to say that there was something wrong about a certain note of the instrument, so that that note had an unpleasant sound when struck. When I heard the note sounded I knew at once that the disagreeable roughness or buzz about it was due not to any defect in the riano, but to something somewhere about in the room and, asking the lady to strike that note occasionally. I walked around the room to see if I could locate it.

" Passing across the middle of the room as that note was struck, the cause of the jarring accompaniment of it was discovered to come from the vibration of one of the glass globes on the chandelier overhead. "The owner of the piano was almost in-

redulous as to this, the sound had seemed so plainly to come from the piano itself. But when, at my request, she stood under the chandelier and I struck the note, she was readily convinced.

"I made that globe immovable, and then struck the note on the piano. The answer was clear and sweet and true.

"So you see the sound of a piano may for one thing depend upon its surroundings; and what may seem to be a defect in a piano may be in reality attributable to something quite apart from the piano itself.

" And thus it might easily be that some noble instrument that had seemed to be declining, or to be developing faults, owed its apparent change to a change of environment. or to some specific outside cause, and was in reality as good as ever; as would happily be discovered whenever the instrument was again brought under favorable conditions. -New York Sun.

Domestic Hints.

NUT LOAF. Put through the food chopper sufficient nut meats to measure one and one-half cupfuls; alnonds. English walnuts, hazel and hickory nuts may be used in any proportions according to taste, also butternuts and black walnuts, but the iatter should be taken in sparing quantity be-cause of their pronounced flavor; add to the hopped nuts one pint of stale bread crumbs, one teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of any preferred sweet herbs; mix well, add sufficient stand for ten minutes to swell; now add another unful of hot water and turn into a well-greased oaf pan; bake for an hour in a moderate oven and serve hot with a brown sauce, or it may be cooled

POPOVERS.

ter. When this has been rubbed perfectly smooth add the remainder of the liquid, and strain the whole to remove any lumps, and pour into tin cups or gem pans. Each cup should be half full. Bake in an even, moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour. Few housekeepers succeed in making good popovers, because the oven is usually too hot or the heat is allowed to die down before the popovers have browned. The first should be the popovers have browned. The fire should b built up so that it will not need replenishing whil the oven is in use.

APPLE AND CELERY SALAD. For this salad sour apples are the best. After paring and coring two large apples, cut them into quarter-inch squares. Take an equal quantity of chopped celery. Pour over this a French dress ing made of vinegar and oil, seasoned with pepper and salt. Let this stand for five minutes then fill lettuce leaves with the salad, pour may nnaise dressing over each portion and serve.

FROZEN RICE PUDDING. To one quart milk, add two tablespoons rice and three tablespoons sugar, and boil until it is reduced to a thick cream. Cool and freeze. When partly frozen add one pint cream and a wineglass sherry or white wine. Continue freezing until solid. BROILED FRESH MACKEREL.

Split a mackerel through the back, remove the spine, score it slightly, and rub with a teaspoon? ful of olive oil; season with salt and pepper and broil on a brisk fire for ten minutes on the split side and one ...inute on the other. Lay it on a hot dish, spread butter over it and fine chopped parsley.

PARSLEY OMELET. Drop two eggs into a bowl; beat until broken out not light; add two tablespoonfuls of cold o lukewarm water. Turn into a hot pan wel greased with butter; then with the spatula, life off the cooked egg from the edges, letting the uncooked part run under on to the pan, continu-ing the lifting until the whole is of a soft, creamy before folding sprinkle with one tablespoonful of ed parsley. Fold, season and serve. 'Table Talk," Philadelphia.

Hints to Housekeepers.

The refreshments at an afternoon reception, a a rule, are very light, so as not to interfere with the heavier meal which comes later. Serve tea, coffee or chocolate with sandwiches and wafers or with ices, ice cream and cake, as your fancy dictates. Should one care to serve two courses serve scalloped oysters or an oyster pattie on a not roll, a pickle or olive. Serve ice cream, cake

Don't buy food that has been in cold storage if you can secure fresh food; sometimes turkeys and fish are kept frozen for years. All fresh meat that has been frozen loses its firmness and flavor when allowed to thaw, which is necessary before cooking. Firm fish and fresh meat are essential to good and wholesome living. You will see offered for sale smelts and green smelts, and many housekeepers do not know the difference, which is just this: Green smelts are freshly caught; smelts not bearing this label are frozen. The frozen ones become tasteless and flabby when cooked. Don't buy foreign fresh fruits or vegetables when the natives are plentiful. Don't put celery in the rerigerator just as it comes from the market: wrap it in a wet cloth, then in a paper, and lay it on the lee until needed. Don't depend upon ex tra heat when you want water to boil quickly but add a little salt to the water and watch the gratifying results. Don't throw anything away it is too salty, add brown sugar until s just right.

Very careful experiments have lately been made to test the delicacy of the sense of smell in human beings. A series of solutions of five dif-ferent substances was prepared, each series being so arranged that every solution was of half the strength of the preceding one. These series were extended by successive dilutions till it was impossible to detect the odors. The order Impossible to detect the coors. The cruer of the bottles containing these solutions was completely disarranged, and the test consisted in the attempt to classify them by the sense of smell alone. An equal number of male and female observers were selected from the best apothecaries' shops, and each was required to arrange the bottles. ales were able to detect the smell of the nitrate of amyl in the solution of one part to 783 000 of vater and the females were able to detect it in the solution of one part to 311,000 of water. The oil of wintergreen was detected in about the ame proportion and to the same extent of dilution. There was, therefore, a very great presensitiveness and discrimination of the sense of smell. This is certainly an astounding fact. Celery may be kept fresh for several days, if.

an ordinary glass fruit jar, covered tight and pu in a cool place.

Ginghams and prints will keep their color bette if washed in water thickened with flour starch. Flour is very cleansing and will do the work of soap in one or two washings in the starch water This, with the rinsing, will be sufficient, and the goods will look fresher than if washed and starched in the old-fashioned way.

A few drops of oil of lavender in a silver bow or ornamental dish of some kind, half filled with very hot water, and set in the dining-room just er is served give a delightful and in tangible freshness to the atmosphere of the apartment. Hostesses often put a small vesse the parlor and dressing rooms when arranging the housefor a festivity. The suggestion is es pecially valuable to the he ment, which sometimes in the bustle of prepara tion becomes stuffy.

Fashion Motes.

. A new and dainty effect in floral garniture consists of rosebuds formed of the palest shade of rose-colored chiffon. These are small in size and worn in clusters on all sorts of light boas

. Some of the most beautiful outer skirts for mer are of wash fabrics trimmed with flou of fine embroidered muslin. They are pretty for ise with shirt waists.

• In skirts for street wear or visiting the nar ow tablier effect is noticed. The tablier may be of material to match the dress or of any novel ties, such as velvet, satin or silk veiled with lace.

••• A popular article of jewelry is the pearshaped pearl, which is worn suspended in a short in, and appears in connection with every kind of gown.

... It is the fad of the moment to put a touch of trimming on every article of clothing, and o-dat · stockings have a lace insertion finish woven in the design.

. Corsets, too, are more elaborately lace ned than formerly. Corset covers are made almost entirely of the filmiest lace, with just a little silk or other material. . Kimonos with a yoke effect are as comfort-

ble as the looser ones, and more becoming to the . White fans, with sticks of finely carved ivory, are fashionable for evening use, and the most beautiful designs in lace are brightened by colored spangles in the smaller size. Butterfi

••• On black fans silver, gold or black spangles are used to emphasize the designs. A novelty is the violet fan, which is covered near the top with artificial violets, forming a border. When the fan closed it appears to be surmounted by a bunch of these flowers.

.º. Straw hats for wear with tailored suits are of the wide sailor shape, with slightly rolled brim and rather low crown, trimmed with a silk scarf, the ends of which hang in streamers at the

... Wrist bags are preferred by many to the hatelaine bags fastened to the belt. New effects are constantly introduced in the former style, and can be obtained to blend with all shades of material used for street wear .- N. Y. Tribune.

. silk cluny in a harmonious color combin tion, one of the handsomest laces of the season suggests a dainty trimming for crepe de Chine soft silk or filmy mousseline gowns. Both wide and narrow bandings, each with irregular edges, are obtainable in this lace, and in varying shades of green or blue it will satisfy the most exacting



The World Beautiful.

Lilian Whiting in Boston Budget.

"I think that there are no dead; I think that there is no death; I think that there is no long and dreary sleep, no waiting for a future resurrec-tion of a body which has served its purpose and has no future purpose which it can serve; that life goes on unbroken by what we call death; that the resurrection of Jesus Christ was not an extraordinary event, but only an extraordinary evidence of an ordinary event; that He was the first fruits of them that sleep; that all rise from the dead as he rose from the dead and live as He lives; that to die is to depart and to be with Christ, which is far better; that every death is a resurrection, and that to every spirit God giveth a body as it pleaseth Him. I think of death as a glad awakening from this troubled sleep which we call life; as an emancipation from a world which, beautiful though it be, is still a land of captivity; as a graduation from this primary department into some higher rank in the hierarchy of learning. 1 think of the dead as possessing a more splendid equipment for a larger life of diviner service than was possible to them on earth,—a life in which I shall in due time join them if I am counted worthy of their fellow-ship in the life eternal."—Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

"The Discovery of the Future" is the title of a remarkable lecture delivered betore the Royal Institution in London, on the evening of Jan. 24 of this year, by Mr. H. G. Wells, known as a novelist and a scientist,-two forms of activity that are by no means mutually exclusive. Imagination plays an important part in scientific activity: it is the lamp that penetrates,-that goes before and illumines the way: the scientific imagination beholds and recognizes the vision, and the verification of its hypothesis may then follow.

Mr. Wells is a disciple of Darwin, and he is applying to the life of humanity certain laws of evolution. A dispatch says:

" Along certain lines, with certain he argued, a working knowledge of the things of the future was practicable and possible. As dur-ing the past century the amazing searchlights of inference had been passed into the remoter past, fossils the searchlight of inference might be thrown into the future. The man of science would believe at last that events in A. D. 4000 were a fixed, settled and unchangeable as those of A. D 1600, with the exception of the affairs of man and his children. It is as simple and sure to work out the changing orbit of the earth in future until the tidal drag hauls one unchanging face at last toward the sun, as it is to work back to its blaz-

And again Mr. Wells said:

"We are at the beginning of the greatest change that humanity has ever undergone There will be no shock as there is no shock at a cloudy daybreak. We are creatures of twilight but out of our minds and the lineage of our minds will spring minds that will reach forward fear lessly. A day will come—one day in the unending succession of days-when the beings now latent in our thoughts, hidden in our loins, shall stand on this earth as one stands on a footstool, and they shall laugh and reach out their hands mong the stars."

The theory that Mr. Wells presented in this lecture was to the effect that great men are merely "the images and symbols and instruments taken at haphazard by the incessant, consistent forces behind them. to trust these forces behind individuals, the more one could believe in the possibility of a reasoned inductive view of the future that would serve us in politics, morals, social contrivances and in a thousand ways.

The lecturer argue! that "a deliberate direction of historical, economic and social study toward the future, and a deliberate the future in courageous reference moral and religious discussion, would be enormously stimulating and profitable to the intellectual life."

One incalculable aid in thus throwing a spiritual searchlight forward and discuss ing the future is the realization embodied in the paragraph from Dr. Lyman Abbott, that there is no death, and no dead; that the entire universe is life; and that we are encompassed round about by invisible companions and friends; sustained, guided, helped by

forces that we see not. To see the future as clearly as we see the

past, what does it require?
St. Paul tells us that "spiritual things are spiritually discerned." The future is visible to the spiritual sight. No one doubts out that the future is known to God, for it is He who creates and controls it. And man is the child of God, and his true life is in co-operating with God in every form of the higher activity. So far as he may co-operate with God he becomes, himself, a

reative force, making, shaping and determining this future, and thus, to an increas ing degree, he becomes aware of it. or sees it, before it is realized on the outward plane. The day is not, indeed, distant, when humanity will live far less blindly than now. As man develops his psychic self and lives the life of the spirit,-the life of intellect and thought and purpose and prayer, rather than the life of the senses, he will perceive his future. To just the degree that one lives in the energies which are immortal does he perceive the future. Knowledge penetrates into the unknown and the unseen. Leverrier postulated Nep tune long before his "long-distance" theory was verified. The intelligent recognition of the unseen forces and unseen presences, the intelligent conception of the manner in which these unseen forces are working out the problems of destiny, alone enables one to consciously combine with them; to enter into the processes of evolution as an intelli-gent factor, and thus redeem his individual life to harmony, beauty and happiness. The Dewey, Washington.

Beauty and Truth at the Fair Women Show.

The Copley Hall show of the portraits of fair women has but a week more to run, so those Bostonians who have not yet improve this opportunity to enjoy some of the world's best pictures would do well to bestir themselves in the matter. Rarely, indeed, has a more interesting collection of canvases been gotten together in Boston.

The increasing art taste of our Boston public is in no connection more noteworthy han in the growing interest with which the 'average man' looks at sucn pictures as here take high rank. It is not merely because Sargent is to paint England's king that people now linger in front of Miss Thomas's portrait, and it is not at all because Sir John Everett Millais was knighted by the queen, and married Ruskin's wife, that there is a crowd about his " Portrait of Mrs. Heugh." We have outgrown meretric

reasons for "liking" good things. word, the Copley shows have not be

To be sure, the only one of the American painters who here appears at best is Copley himself, the patron sain the society, but this is no more becaucomparatively large number of Copley within borrowing distance of Boston because Copley himself did work that h the interest of succeeding generations markably well. This does not necess; mean that he is a great painter. Conc. ing that there are diverse opinions, but does mean that he appeals to the ordin picture lover as a man who caught character of his sitters, and who there reflects uncommonly well the society of day. Keats remarked that

Beauty is truth, truth beauty, that is all Ye know on earth, and ail ye need to know And this fits art as well as it does lite ture. Abigail Bromfield out in a Ma

wind, with clothing altogether too full ruffles and flounces to be properly worm such weather, strikes one as being tru And what is more it is human. Abigail had those fine feathers and she wore them to church that March day, just as you or I do these March days, knowing all the time doubtless, just as we know, that the cos tume was inappropriate. Then there is Sir Peter Lely's " Duchess of Portsmouth. How absolutely satisfying that portrait as a reflection of the woman it represents! And does not the "Lady Blessington" of Sir Thomas Lawrence give us that manysided personality who was Byron's friend exactly as biography and her letters have led us to believe she must have been?

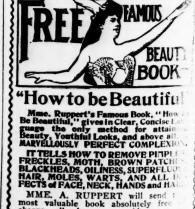
Among the modern things the ordinary picture lover, for whom we are now speak ing, likes best those portraits that have a bit of a story to tell. J. J. Henner's "Hero diade" fascinates and holds us long because we are interested to compare the artist's conception of the lady who served up John the Baptist's head upon a charger with our own and that of Stephen Phillips'. Similarly Tompkin's "At the Play" attracts and impresses because of its subtle suggestion of a woman who in the midst of a gay crowd is remote from gayety, soulful and introspective, however "smart" and however of the world worldly her appearance. Another little thing that everybody likes is the " Mother and Child" of Albert Neuhuys, which hangs over in the corner of Allston room, near the door into the inmost hall. This little canvas is but a simple study of a peasant woman seated near the cradle of her sleeping child, but it exhales the dignity and the maternal love of one of the famous Madonnas, and satisfies us utterly because it has atmosphere and is Truth.

Motes and Queries.

THE FAHRENHEIT THERMOMETER.-" R. W. C.": Sir Samuel Wilks prints in his Knowledge a note on the history of the thermometer of Fahrenheit. He ascribes its origin to the invention of a thermometer which Sir Isaac Newton They were the pen nibs which fate used in her writing, and the more one was inclined described in 1701. Newton's instrument was a tube filled with linseed oil, the starting point being the temperature of the human body, which he called twelve. The duo-decimal scale was then, of course, in general use. He divided the space between this and the freezing point of water into twelve parts, and stated that the boiling point would be about thirty degrees. Fahrenheit, not finding the scale minute enough, first divided each one of Newton's degrees into instead of twelve. Finding that he could obtain a lower temperature than freezing by mixing and salt, he chose this for his starting point, and counted twenty-four degrees up to body heat, alling the freezing point eight and the boiling point of water fifty-three. Later on he divided each degree into four parts: 4x8 equals 32 and 4x53 equals 212. The numbering of Fahrenheit's scale is thus accounted for.

THE BANANA .- " Epicure ": The banana was named musa after Antoninus Musa, the freed man and physician of the great Augustus of the omans, says Linn eers. The sapientum-the wiseness-in its name is a graceful tribute to it as the "wise man's food," for, incredible as it seem, it is perhaps the best food product of the earth, being far more productive than either wheat or potatoes—the staple food of other nations. Long ago it was calculated that it 133 times as productive as wheat, and forty-four imes as productive as the potato; in other words that the ground that would give thirty-three pounds of wheat or ninety nine pounds of potatoes would, as far as mere space is concerned give four thousand pounds of bananas, and with a fractional amount of the same trouble. It has been called the "Prince of the Tropics," because it takes the same place, only to an even g degree, in these hot countries that wheat and barley take in West Asia and Europe, and that rice takes in India and China.

THE FIRST "TRAVELING ENGINE "- HISTORIA ian": In the little own of Wylam, England, wal born, in 1781, an humble artisan, who had stor in his brain the embryo from which time ev the idea of a traveling engine," which in 1 came a "living thing." Ideas are what re tionize the world. His idea took on a practic plication, and in less than a century's time, that crude, tea-kettle engine, there have evvoled the mighty Central Atlantic type locives, which carry the trains of commerce the continent at a speed that Stephenson sven dreamed of, and today we set at [de the tiresome plains, the impassable rive forbidding mountain ranges, and in less till t took a century ago, to travel from Be-Albany, we now span the continent.



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poetry.

QUESTIONINGS.

How can I front the long, oncoming years, Since thou and I are parted? Thou and I! Love seemed enough for us; we could defy The empty round of fashion, which appears
To please men most in these material spheres. Ours was a different world, for none could buy The surety we had won; none could d Yet thou art gone, and left are only tears!

(), empty years outstretching, will there ever come ome panacea for this disarming blow? Will I grow hardened, too, or stricken dumb And hopeless with this immemorial woe? Mayhap indifferent as the days benumb, While I forget the anguish now I know! MARCIA DAVIES

A PLEA.

sing as you sang to us of old, You poet with the voice of gold. Give of your wealth with generous hand, But let us understand.

Discover still, on lawn and lea, The fairies dancing merrily; And when the shades of twilight fall, Hear magical voices call.

But is not Shakspere's English good, For all you would, for all he could. Give of your wealth, with generous hand, But let us understand.

THE MESSAGE OF THE ROBIN,

A robin sang at my window, And his notes had a gladsome ring, He sang old winter's requiem, And then he seemed to sing A song so glad it filled the air With a prophecy of spring.

SOME DAY.

A kindly nurse shall come some day To us, with solemn mien, and say, "'Tis time to go to bed and sleep." And we, mayhap, shall sigh or weep To leave our playthings and our play And pray a longer while to stay. But she, unheeding our alarms, shall fold us close within her arms, Until upon her mother breast We sink at last to sleep and rest. And wake to read in Angel eyes Our welcome sweet to Paradise! -Zitella Cocke, in The Independent

SINGING WOOD.

UPON HEARING A GIRL PLAY THE VIOLIN. If with a kingsman's finger you could fret The vital chord in any clod or stone, Would there not bubble to the air a tone Of that one central music hidden yet? ild there not sound, in ears that still forget, Notes of the dumb, prenatal antiphone, Strains to unlock the sense from that long swoon Which holds us till we pay the bounde

So with this wood today you touched to song: In it there slumbered all a season's sweet, The moonlight and the morning and the wheat and crocuses and catbirds,-one low, long Sweep of the bow, and there a year you drew Harrison S. Morris, in Atlantic Monthly

TO A TOMCAT.

Creature of night: hold brazenly immoral. ible to neither gods nor men; From out the dark thy irreligious choral Jars on my nerves and angers me again dogs and other honest brutes are sleeping, And not a cur awakes to bay the moon,

ompanions thou thy watch art keeping And giving tongue to thy unlovely tune. What demon, deep within thy black heart hidden, What base promoter of foul deeds and strife,

mity and hate and war has bidden lead that dissolute and vicious life? provoked by influence infernal war on all thy wretched kind, he air with revelry nocturnal, tify thy dark and bloody mind?

once thick, is largely dissipated, is are notched, thy lips are gashed and

of thy tail has been abated,

at a thing to look upon with scorn, vaste hard-wrought verses in denoun

nifold transgressions, callous cat?

for you I'll lose no time pronouncing, ad care that you heed it, Thomas: Scat! -Portland Morning Oregonian. hild of summers three, seeking her bed

the dark stair timidly. " Oh, mother, hand," said she, hen the dark will be all light."

illdren grope our way from dark be dark before. en our hands we lay, dear Lord, in

e night is day, ere is darkness nevermore. ward to the sunless days wherein our

re blind as we, small and hope delays; take Thou the brayer we raise, us feel the light of Thee!

-Whittier.

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Miscellaneous.

Jasper Dane's Caller. The door creaked very slightly, but it jarred on Jasper Dane's nerves. He looked up with a

" Is this Mr. Dane?"

A young woman was framed in the doorway.

Jasper's frown slightly faded as he caught sight of her. She was a pretty young woman and charmingly gowned, and she wasn't more than one and twenty. Jasper avoided the woman's page of his paper. He couldn't have told what the young woman in the doorway wore, but he recognized the fact that it was a combination that seemed to be instantiated to her.

that seemed to be just sulted to her.
"Mr. Dane, the editor?"

Jasper, pencil in hand, bowed again. The young woman advanced into the apart-

You are much younger than I supposed you to be," she said

Jasper's eyes opened wider. "I am not quite sure that I ought to take that as a compliment," he said. He even smiled. Then the pressing character of his work reminded him. His features stiffened. He raised his pencil again, and looked at the girl severely. 'It's the very first time I was ever in an edi

tor's sanctum," she said as her glance took in the dingy walls and the littered desk. "How can I serve you, madam?" inquired asper.

The girl looked at him and she looked at the ide his desk. 'Thank you," she said, and sat down Jasper sighed and stared at the half-written

sheet before him.

"Are you sure it is the editor you want to see?" he asked. "The society editor is at the ower end of the hall. So are the musical editor nd the art department. So is the dramatic

" I came to see you," said the girl. Jasper slightly flushed.
"Thank you," he said. "I am on exhibition at all hours. Is that all?"

The girl shook her head. Do you own the paper, too?" she asked.

Jasper frowned.
"No," he replied. "I believe it is generally understood that Mr. Linas Lamson is the paper's

"The railway president?"

" Has he any children?"

"Boy?" "No, a girl. A little girl who is studying abroad."

" How old?" " I don't know. Mr. Lamson speaks of her as his little girl." Jasper was getting fidgety.
"I beg your pardon," he said, "but you have

not told me how I can serve you." " No." she said. " I haven't.' A brief silence followed. 'Am I to infer that you are getting up a society

directory?" Jasper inquired with a slight flavor " No," said the girl, "the inference would be wrong. Nor do I want my portrait on the society page. No, I have no tickets to sell and no subscription paper to sign. I came here to see you A dear friend said, 'You must see the editor of the

Dispatch. He's well worth your while." Jasper couldn't help flushing again. "Am I reckoned among the leading sights of the town?" he asked.

'No," the girl gravely replied. "You come between the geyser fountain and the zoo."

Jasper laughed.

And do you come up here to tell me that? he asked. "That for one thing," said the girl. "I don't

uppose my presence here bothers you in the least, does it?" " Madam," said Jasper, " I am a reckless user of the truth. Your presence prevents me from attending to my duties."

"Perhaps this is your busy day?" said the girl innocently.
"Then, of course, it is just as convenient for

me to call today as any other day," said the girl. Jasper looked at her with a comical expression. He was a little near-sighted, and as was his cus tom with callers, he had scarcely given her an appreciative look when she entered. Now, at shorter range, he saw that she was much prettier than he at first supposed. She certainly was a very charming girl. A troubled look came into Jasper's eves.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "but may I remind you that you haven't stated your business

The girl looked into his eyes with a clear, frank Then she slightly smiled and slowly re moved an elastic band that held the small pack-age she bore in one neatly gloved little hand. Jasper took quick advantage of her averted gaze down his cuffs and make a quick pass at his twisted tie.

"I have written something," she said, " and I want to sub Jasper felt himself weakening. Ordinarily, he would have taken the manuscript, and hastily scribbling the writer's address on it, would have tossed it aside with the remark that he would cate with the writer by mail co it—and then he would have resumed his work

Now he hesitated. His pencil dropped from his fingers. He straightened up a little. "What is the nature of the article?" he asked in what he fancied was an indifferent to "It isn't an article," said the girl. "Do I look like a person who would write an article?

She seemed to challenge his scrutiny. Jasper couldn't resist the temptation. He leaned a lit tle farther back. "It isn't always possible to judge by the ap-

arance," he said.
"But I fancied article writers were always old, and-and fussy, and-and cranky," said the

"There are exceptions," said Jasper. "There "I suppose you know," said the girl. "But it isn't an article."

"You arouse my worst fears," said Jasper as the girl spread out the manuscript. "Ithink I understand what you mean,"

aid. "I'm glad you do," said Jasper. "And I'm afraid your worst fears are co

Jasper sighed. Then it is verses?" he said.

"I supposed it was poetry," said the girl.
"They always do," said Jasper. The girl looked up at him with a pretty grir

You are not a bit encouraging," she said.

"It's the better way," said Jasper.
"And yet you write verses yourself," said the
irl. "And get them printed, too." 'l'erhaps it is because I haven't a friend honest enough to dissuade me," said Jasper. "I have

had no time for that sort of nonsense lately, how-'That's a pity," said the girl. "Don't think to soften me in that way," said

Jasper.
"I like those lines beginning 'She came upon me unawares,'" said the girl. "I know them by heart. 'She came upon me unawares, I turne and she was there.' "

"I beg your pardon," cried Jasper. "It is your nes that are under consideration. Pray pro The girl gave him a sidelong glance. Did she come upon you unawares, Mr

Jasper caught the glance and slightly flushed His look grew troubled again. 'I live in hopes," he said. That's enigmatical," laughed the girl. "I shows you are not sure.'

st object to your manifest intention to throw me into a sentimental mood," said Jasper.
"It will not help you."

The girl laughed and passed the manuscript to him.
"I know you will like it," she said.

" Why are you so certain?" Jasper asked.
" Because I haven't written on both sides of the paper," said the girl.

Jasper bent over the manuscript to hide his Then his look changed. The smile faded. He read the lines with great care. Presently he

The girl had been regarding him intently. She net his eyes with an inquiring glance.
"You want me to be frank?" he sale

"Of course,"
"The lines are quite too sentimental. They "The lines are quite too sentimental. They are of the old school where sentiment reigned. Nowadays we bluntly call it gush."
"Butit's not all bad, is it?" queried the girl.
"By no means," replied Jasper. "The execution is good. If the fripperies and affectations were dropped it would be very passable. If you would heed my advice—they never do—I might be tempted to ask you to try again."
He folded the manuscript and handed it to her.
"Thank you," said the girl.
"I am sorry if my judgment seems harsh," said Jasper.

asper.
"It doesn't," said the girl.

"I have tried to treat you as an honest frien should," said Jasper.

"Thank you again," said the girl. "I will admit that I hoped to see my verses in your paper."
" Try again," said Jasper.

The girl arose and put out her dainty hand.

"I am glad to know you, Mr. Dane," she said.

"I have a very dear friend who has sung your praises until I am quite jealous. I was really anxious to meet you. Goodby." Then she swiftly added with a charming smile, "I am sure we shall meet again."

The smile and the words quite overcame "I-I hope so," he fairly stammered as he arose to his feet and watched her flutter from the

As he resumed his seat a card upon the floor drew his attention. The girl had dropped it. He picked it up, caught sight of his name, and at once recognized the angular handwriting. Then he read it aloud:

"Dear Dane—This is my daughter Leonie, just ome home from abroad. What she writes goes, Yours, "LINAS LAMSON." of course. Dane softly whistled.

So this was Lamson's little girl, this splendid voman! How charming she was, and.
Had he hurt her feelings? What a brute he was! It would have been such a simple thing to publish the verses. And she never showed him her f ther's note. That was noble He picked up his pencil and bent over his work.

And presently he softly hummed: She came upon me unawares
I turned and she was there.

-W. R. Rose, in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pouth's Department.

A JAPANESE LULLABY. Come, my tired butterfly (Fluttering high! . Fluttering low!)

See the red moon's in the sky (Burning high! Burning low!)
Iumming-birds have gone to rest 'Neath their mother's purple breast. Come, sweet one, that I love best (Fluttering high! Fluttering low!)

The lamp-seiler with his ware (Singing high! Singing ho!) Wanders here and everywhere, (Crying high! Crying ho!) With his funny moon-shaped hat On his head so round and fat, At the " Hour of the Rat ' (Singing high! Singing ho!)

When the morrow dawns for thee (Swinging high! Swinging low!) Then the jelly-man thou'lt see (Calling high! Calling ho!) Thou shalt spicy rice-cakes buy, And a shuttle-cock to fly, With thy bamboo kite on high (Swinging high! Swinging low!) -Christine Wood Bullwinkle, in Churchma

The Three Gardens.

Once on a time there were three brothers, an they all had the same fairy godmother, who used to puzzle her fairy head about the best way to make them good, because that is really what fairy godmothers are for, anyway. Hans, the oldest boy, used to wonder why, if she were oldest boy, used to wonder why, it she were a sure-enough fairy, she couldn't supply them with kites and tops and marbles without expecting them to do something in return; but, she said, the world isn't made that way. Karl bothered his head about nobody, not even fairy godmothers as long as he had plenty to eat and could chas butterflies all day in the sunshine. Otto, the apple cheeked, blue-eyed youngest brother, used to think he would be very fond of her if she gave him a chance; but he was rather atraid of her.

Sometimes they did not see her for quite a long time, and so it was a surprise one morning when she suddenly appeared at the door of the cottage, Hans ran to get her a drink of milk, when she asked for it, but he looked so sourly into the cup that perhaps it affected the cream; for the old lady frowned as she drank it, Karl smiled goodnaturedly, and asked if she had brought him augar nlums, which she hadn't: but he did no stir from his comfortable seat. Otto brought her a chair, and then offered her his foot stool, but she frowned again, and asked him why he looked

as if he were afraid of her.

The fairy godmother then explained the reason of her visit. She began by saying something or other about the shortness of youth and the im-portance of making the most of your time. I forget just what it was, but I dare say you have heard it all before. Then she began to explain

"I will give you each a piece of ground," she said, "and you must clear it and till it and plant it and rake it and hoe it and water it; and then when autumn comes, I will see what, you have done, and you will each see what happens next Each one will get a prize, no matter what he does or how he does it; for in this world everything you do gets its reward somehow, only there s a difference in prizes." And she smiled oddly

to herself. Then she hobbled out to the ground back o the house, marked out the three gardens with her crutch, left a magic chest of seeds and slips in the woodhouse, and then vanished. I don't know whether she rode off on her crutch or in her

golden chariot drawn by nightinga olden charlot drawn by nightingales.
" I shall win the prize," said Hans, boldly. "It will be money, and I shall have a velvet suit and a prancing steed, and a silken purse of gold." Dear, dear," groaned Karl, "what does body want of prizes when he has enough to eat and can chase butterfiles in the sunshine?"

" I think it will be great fun!" said Otto, with

"I just love gardens." And he a merry laugh. ran off to look at the seeds. Hans was so much stronger than the others hat he could work twice as fast. He decided at once to plant vegetables, because he could them in the neighboring town where most of the men worked in a factory and had no time for garlening. Karl couldn't make up his miud what t He thought it would be lovely to plant cocoanuts and have graceful palm trees, where he could rest when he was tired, and which w supply him with sweet milk with no trouble of earing for the cows. Besides, it would take s long for the cocoanut trees to grow that he wou have plenty of time to eat and sleep and chase butterflies in the sunshine. But, unfortunately, he could not find any cocoanuts nor any young palms in the magic chest. So he finally decided

bably nasturtiums, because their leaves ar He might have planted sweet corn; but then it is really a great deal of trouble to eat your corn off the cob, and it is even worse if you have to cut it off yourself, and besides one might get cut. Peas have to be shelled and beans have to be strung, and so it seemed much wiser to take

to plant autumn flowers when the time

Otto considered very carefully, too, about what he would plant; but all the time he was considering he kept at work, softening and enriching the ground and getting it in fine condi-tion. He found out what vegetables come first in the spring and decided to try those, and then nake room for others later; and he was per feetly sure that he meant to have flowers in his garden. So he planted the rose slips the fairy godmother had left, and read all the directions

in the magic chest for raising violets and hiles and sweet-smelling flowers of all kinds. Poor Hans worked hard. He bent all day over his vegetables, until at last his shoulders were so bent and stiff he could hardly stand straight. He was very impatient if Otto asked for a bit of advice; and he would not give away a single vegetable, not one little beet or stunted potato, but took them all to town and sold them. He never stopped to look up in the blue, blue sky, or to

stretch out his arms toward the golden, crin violet sunsets. He grumbled constantly bed he did not get more for his cabbages and on and he worked so hard he forgot ho

"When I get the great prize, I will never work a cit, you may be sure," he said one day. "I will just wear my velvet clothes and ride my prancing steed and jingle the gold in my silken purse."
"I should think that would be rather stupid," nurmured Otto; but he did not dare say it out

Karl grew very fat and lazier every day. "Who's fool enough to waste these pleasant days in working?" he used to exclaim scornfully, as he swung himself on a branch of the oak tr with a piece of frosted cake in his hand. "Not I, for all your prizes! Besides, we'll each get a prize, anyhow. What else are fairy godmothers for, I'd like to know?"

But Otto felt differently. "Oh, it's great fun to see the green things growing," he would say in the early morning, as he breathed the fragrance of the lilles or trained a rose bush. "I'm going to surprise mother tonight with the finest radishes she ever tasted, and nobody knows yet that the malons are forming on the vines under that the melons are forming on the vines under

Then, when his roses were at their best, he took a fine bunch to the crippled boy, who lives at the end of the lane; and he often cut sweet peas and mignonette for the tired dressmaker, who sewed so steadily at her window. Sometimes he stopped his work to carry a cool drink of water from the spring to travelers who passed the house, or to run for a lump of sugar for old Jenny, the horse. He used to sell vegetables ometimes, but he did not forget that they were much fresher than his mother could buy for her-self, and so he always begged her to use as much, as she could from his garden.

Often Otto stopped to look up into the blue sky nd feel a great wave of loving gratitude fill his heart for the beauty of the summer and the clear note of the bobolink and the joy of healthy, happy work. Or he strolled through the woods, thinking, "God's sunshine will take care of my flowers today." Sometimes he even took the time to cultivate a little corner of Karl's neglected garden; and then Karl would seem to be interested, and sometimes he would work quite well for a whole day with Otto.

When the days were growing short and the cold winds began to sweep through the valley, the fairy godmother came again. Hans showed her the store of money he had earned, and begged her to look at his bent shoulders and hardened hands as evidence of his toil. Karl stammered, and tried to make excuses. Otto smiled joyously into her eyes, and said, as he held out the hand ful of money he had earned, "I didn't get so much as Hansdid; but I love the work and I try again next year, godmother dear, whethe

you give us prizes or not."

Then the fairy godmother smiled lovingly back and said: "You, little Otto, have won the very best of earth's prizes, love. Love is in your heart for your work, for your friends, for the beautiful world, for God's poor. And love is in the hearts of others for your bonny smile and your sunshiny spirit. Love is the best prize, because no one ever wins it without truth in the heart, and honest work with the hands and brain. And love means more to him who gives

Otto did not quite understand, but he knew the gentleness of her words and the tenderness of her smile; and he felt so happy in his heart that he would not have changed places with a king.

"Here are your velvet clothes, and yonde omes the prancing steed, and here is your purse comes the prancing steed, and here is your purse of gold, poor Hans! "she said sadly, turning to he eldest brother. "You have worked hard, and you have gained what you worked for; but you have hardened your heart, and you will learn that not velvet coats nor gold to spend can give happiness. The day will come when you will said the transport of the property and gladly turn again to your garden, and pray to work it for better ends. Happy you if that day come quickly before it is too late.

And Hans put on the velvet coat, which seeme to gall his shoulders; and he remembered the ease of his old jacket. He rode the prancing steed, but he was alone, and the crowds of merr youngsters trudging along together had no look or word for him in his magnificence; and he spent his golden money; but he could buy neither healt! nor peace nor rest nor trust nor love with it.

"As for you," said the fairy godmother, turn-ning to Karl, " you have won the prize of Just Recompense, which will not seem pleasant to you now. No longer may you work or not as you choose, for Necessity shall drive you. To you I give another chance, and we shall see if a of Necessity's teachings will not rub your wits and teach you better sense. But this I warn you. For every day you have neglected your work, you must work two; for every effor you might have made, you must overcome an added hindrance. To win the best prize of all, love, you must overcome first your own heart and then the outer obstacles. But the prize is

always waiting to be won." Hans and Otto both heard the last words, but I have not yet learned whether they took the m to heart or not.—Christian Register.

Gems of Thought.

.The man who in this world can keep the whiteness of his soul is not likely to lose it in any

other.—Alexander Smith.
....God is all to thee: if thou be hungry, he is bread; if thirsty, he is water; if in darkness, he is light; if naked, he is a robe of mortality.—Salut

Augustine. . If you wish your neighbors to see what God is like, let them see what he can make you like Nothing is so infectious as example.—Charles

Kingsley.
....Kind looks, kind words, kind acts and warm handshakes, these are secondary means of grace when men are in trouble and are fighting Many build as cathedrals were built,-the

part nearest the ground finished, but that part which soars toward heaven, the turrets and spires, forever incomplete.—Beecher.
....If you would fall into any extreme, let it be on the side of gentleness. The human mind is so constructed that it resists rigor and yields to

softness.—S. Francis de Sales. offices.—S. Francis de Saies.Her reliance, in her simplest words and seds, on a divine guidance always issued in that finest woman's tact which proceed and ready sympathy.-George Eliot.

.... To be misunderstood even by th me loves is the cross and bitterness of life. It is the secret of that sad and melancholy smile on the lips of great men which so few understand. It is what must have oftenest wrung the . Dr. Payson was asked, when enduring great bodily affliction, if he could see any particula reason for the dispensation. "No," he replied

but I am as well satisfied as if I could see ter thousand; God's will is the very perfecting of all reason.' -Selected.Little self-denials, little honesties, little passing words of sympathy, little nameless acts of kindness, little silent victories over favorite these are the silent threads of gold which, when woven together, gleam out so brightly in the pattern of life that God approves.

...God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that heareth my word, and believeth on Him that hath sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into ation, but is passed from death unto

Brilliants.

One of the stairs to heaven. What you have trampled on Look up and mount!

sound of church bells on a working day, A cross amidst a crowded market-place, That like a benediction seems to lay E'en such, sweet friend, has been the thought

thee, When heavy on my heart the world hath leant. We are two solitary barks at sea.

That on strange waters touched, and found w

Rach to the same fair land; and though we be Long out of sight, like chance companie

parted, Across the drear world drifting lonelily, Yet ne'er again can we be lonely-hearted, For the sweet hope shall haunt us evermore, Of pacing hand in hand along the eternal si

So, unforbidden, we may speak An "Ave" to Christ's mother meek; Inviting so the saintly host above With our unworthiness to pray in love.

God's plans like lilies pure and white unfold; We must not tear the close shut leaves apart,

Time will reveal the calyxes of gold.

Historical.

-The red man was not quite such a sure sho as the American borderer, but he was better at taking cover and at ambuscades than even the most accomplished backwoodsman. His dismost accomplished backwoodsman. His discipline, too, which perhaps sounds strange, was better. He was rarely foolhardy, for a warrior's life was precious to the tribe. A maximum of damage to the foe with a minimum of loss to themselves was the recognized indian principle; and when this was practiced by crafty savages. and when this was practiced by crafty savages, who scarcely knew what fear meant, it told heavily against white men, who frequently threw their lives away in useless exhibitions of courag and often refused to recognize inevitable defeat

-Both the French and English claimed the Ohio Valley, the French on account of La Salle's discovery of the Mississipi a century before; the English for the more tangible reason that the land of promise lay immediately behind and adjacent to their own colonies, and that their tradjacent to their own colonies, and that their staters had been for iong accustomed to cross the mountains in considerable numbers. But claims which clashed so hopelessly could not be settled by treatles, and the French were by a long way by treaties, and the French were by a long way the first to recognize that they would be settled by the sword. The treaty of Alx-la-Chapelle could do nothing to determine such hopelessly conflicting views, though commissioners sat for months endeavoring with much futile diligence: adjust the comparatively simple question of in-ternational boundary lines in Nova Scotia and the adjoining mainland.

—In the city of Quebec, unsurpassed for its pride of pose by any capital in the world in the early part of the eighteenth century, was centred the power to which all Canad yielded unquestioned obedience. There in the chateau of St. Louis, upon the famous rock whence cannon frowned over the spires and gables of church and monastery, sat the all-powerful Viceroy of the King of France. Nor was he, like the governor of an English province, commissioned to this post with little or no regard to personal capacity. On the contrary, much care was usually exercised in his selec-He was nearly always a fighting man

or statesman of approved ability; sometimes he was both. To speak of him, however, as all-powerful is perhaps hardly accurate. It would be more exact to describe him as the leader of a Triumvirate, of whom the other nembers were the Intendent and the Arch bishop. The former of these two functionaries rank. He looked after the finances, and to so rank. He looked after the mances, and to some extent shared the government with his chief. He did much of the confidential correspondence of the colony with the home authorities, and may be described as a check in the king's interest upon the absolutism of the Governor. The third nember of the trio, the Archbishop, guarded the interests of the powerful Church of Canada, with its monasteries, convents, colleges, and wide landed possessions, and kept watch over that su

Curious facts.

-In some of the farming districts of China pigs are harnessed to small wagons and made to

-Grasshoppers are so great a plague at Hay, Grassnoppers are so greats plague at Hay,

N. S. W., that they obscure all the street lamps at
night, leaving the town in total darkness.

—The Mistichthys luzonensis of the Philippine averages a half-inch in length. This fish is

scooped up in quantities and used as food. It belongs to the goby family. —The largest sum ever spent in improving one street was \$14,300,000, on the Rue de Rivoli Paris. New Cannon street, London, cos

\$2,950,000. -It was William Pitt who originated the income tax in Great Britain, in 1798, as a war tax. The Napoleonic wars were fought with it. From that time to this it has been the resort of all ministers to meet war expenditures. -Professor Seybold of Stuttgart has discovered

in the Tuebingen University library an Arabic

manuscript five hundred years old, which is probably the original of the "Arabian Nights." He has also found manuscripts describing the whole religious system of the Druses. -A certain medical celebrity once said, if hi patients would eat a couple of good oranges before breakfast, from February to July, hi

the experiment. The price of the oranges would amount to one-fourth of the physician's

Dovular Science. -The earliest known hot water heating is curiously traced to Greenland, where the strangely forgotten colony of Norwegians had increased to 190 villages in the fourteenth centry. A German author was told in 1516 of the heating and cooking by water in pipes from a hot curiously traced to Greenland, where the strangely forgotten colony of Norwegians had increased to 190 villages in the fourteenth cent-ury. A German author was told in 1516 of the spring. The ruins of the colony were located in

1723, and the hot spring was some years ago seen by an American artist. Travelers in the celebrated Death Valley of California have described the wonderful contortions of the sand pillars that small whirlwind sometimes send spinning across the hot plain. Even more remarkable are the "dust devils seen by Mr. H. F. Witherby, the English explorer in the valley of the White Nile. Sometimes two of these whirling colums, gyrating in opposite directions, meet, "and if they be well matched the collision stops them and a struggle ensues as to which way they shall twist. Gradually one gains the mastery, and the two combined begin to gyrate alike and then rush on together." Some of these whirls will strip the clothes from an Arab's back, or twist a goat round and round like a top.

—Geologists and geographers will be glad t

EFFECTUAL

The most effectual remedy in use for the cure of ailments of horses and cattle is

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM Used as a Blister



This preferred remedy is prepared ex-usively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

as a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheuvaluable, ery bottle of Caustle Balsam sold is ranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by exs, charges paid, with full directions for its Send for descriptive circulars, testimos, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Obio

learn that they may soon expect the publication of a new map of Iceland, on which Mr. Thoroddsen, whose labors in his native island are so well known, has been engaged for twenty years. It is on a scale of 1-000,000, or about twenty English miles to the inch, and thus affords at a glance an excellent picture of the general physical trace. excellent picture of the general physical structure and geological characters of the country. But it is also replete with details which are expressed in symbols that take up little space and are readily intelligible. The map, of which we have seen ily intelligiole. The map, of which we have seen a proof copy, is excellently engraved and printed in colors at Copenhagen, and will be issued under the auspices of the Carlsberg Fund. The title and table of signs and colors are in English.

SPONGES .- " Housekeeper ": Sponges grow in SPONGES.—"Housekeeper": Sponges grow in odd, fantastic shapes. Some of them have an overgrowth resembling huge warts. There are some suggesting hands, hats and figures of idols. These are curiosities and not marketable for practical use. In trimming them into shape many small sponges are made which are used for children's slates, for blacking shoes and in making paper. The uses vary according to size. One of the largest sponges known is in New York city. It is fan shape and some three feet in diameter. For practical use it is worthless, but as an exhibit it is valued at \$100. The best sponges are hibit it is valued at \$100. The best sponges are mported from the Mediterranean, although Florida produces very fine varieties. These vary in price from a cent to \$20 apiece, although occashould fine specimens bring \$60 a pound. The best of these are used in surgical operations. Other sponges are the mandruka batt, the elechant ear, velvet, grass and sheep's wool, which is best for washing. The cheap sponges are used in washing carriages and by painters.

> Home Dressmaking Wints by May Manton.



Misses' Tucked Waist. No. 4085. To be made with low square or high neck, elbow or long sleeves.

Iong sleeves.

The lining is smoothly fitted and closes with the waist at the centre back. On it are arranged the front and backs, that are tucked for a short distance from neck and shoulders, then fall in soft becoming folds, and its upper portion is faced with contrasting material to form the yoke. The sleeves also are made over snug fitted linings, the lower portions of which are covered to match the yoke when long sleeves are designed. desired.

To make this waist for a miss of 14 years of age, 2 yards of material 21 inches wide, 21 yards 27 wide, 11 yards 32 inches wide, or 13 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with 1 yard of all-over lace for yoke and wer portions of long sleeves. The pattern, 4085, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years of age

Woman's Seven-Gored Big-Plaited Walking Skirt. No. 4084. The skirt is cut in seven gores that are carefully shaped to combine the fashionable snug fit over the hips with flare at the lower portion. The plaits are formed on the straight edge of each gore and arranged to conceal the seams and fall free at flounce depth. The original is unlined, but lighter material can be lined throughout if seven the straight edge.

lined throughout if preferred. The fulln

and throughout it preterred. The fullness at the back is laid in deep inverted plaits that meet closely and are quite flat. The waist line can be cut round or with dip in front as desired. To cut this skirt in the medium size 8 yards of material 27 inches while, 44 yards 44 inches wide or 44 yards 2 inches wide will be required. The pattern, 4084, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and



1086 Blouse Waist 4087 Shirt Waist.

32 to 40 Bust, drawn down in gathers at the waistline. The fronts are tucked, in groups of two each, from the neck and shoulders to yoke depth, but below that point are full and soft. At the centre is a regulation box plait, through which buttonholes are worked. The sleeves are in regulation shirt style, with narrow, straight cuffs. At the neck is a curved band, over which the

plain stock collar is worn.

To cut this waist in the medium size, 34 yards 21 inches wide, 24 yards 32 inches wide, or 14 yards 44 inches wide will be required.

The pattern, 4667, is cut in sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 46

Woman's Blouse Waist. No. 4086. The lining is snugly fitted and closes at the centre front. On it are arranged the full front and the back and fronts of the walst that are tucked for their entire length. The sleeves are in one piece each, tucked

waist. It is attached at the neck edge and closes at the left front. To cut this waist in the medium size 3} yards of material 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with ‡ yard for



4 to 12 years, Girl's Jacket. No. 4088. The little jacket is cut with half-fitting backs that are seamed at the centre, and loose fronts that close in double-breasted style. At the neck is a broad collar

4088 Girl's Jacket 1089 Woman's Jacket

32 to 40 Bust.

wide, or 14 yards 52 inches wide will be required.

The pattern, 4088, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10 Woman's Jacket. No. 4089. Woman's Jacket. No. 4089.

The back is seamed at the centre, and includes side-backs that curve to the figure and from under laps a he inner edge. The fronts are half fitted and joined to the back by means of under-arm gores. At the neck is a regulation collar that meets and rolls back with the fronts to form lapels. The sleeves are in coat style with the fashionable and becoming flare cuffs. The closing is effected at the upper side by means of buttons and buttonholes worked in a fly.

To cut this jacket in the medium size 2 yards of material 44 inches wide or liyards 52 inches wide will be

required.

The pattern, 4089, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure. HOME DRESSMAKING.

terial 44 inches wide or 14 yards 52 inches wide will be

SPECIAL PATTERNS—For pattern illustrated on this page, send 10 cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on out, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address Massachusetts Ploughman, Boston, Mass.

that is shaped in scallops and which meets the revers formed by turning back the fronts. The sleeves are formed by turning back the fronts. The Siecves are in coat style with turn-over plain cuffs that are exceedingly stylish this season.

To cut this jacket for a girl of 8 years of age 3½ yards of material 21 inches wide, 1½ yards 44 inches wide, or 1½ yards 52 inches wide will be required. and 12 years of age.

cast, harrowed in .- Connecticut Farmer.

The Horse.

Betonica (3) (2.10 1-2).

Our illustration this week is of the brown stallion Betonica (3) (2.101), who shares with Idolita (3) (2.12) stud honors at Maplewood Farm, Portsmouth, N. H.

Betonica was bred by the estate of the late Leland Stanford, Menlo Park, Cal., and he was foaled in 1894. He made his present record as a three-year-old, in the fifth heat of a winning race at Los Angeles, Cal., on Oct. 16, 1897, and this was the fastest heat of

He started five times that year, and was year, and was credited with a trial in 2.06%. He was held in such high esteem that when he was brought into the sale ring at Cleveland, O., the following spring, the bidding was very spirited, and he was finally knocked down to Daniel Mahaney, superintendent of Maplewood Farm, and representing Hon. Frank Jones, Portsmouth, N. bly have won his race in straight heats had he H., at \$7800. Betonica was the first horse not broken down in the second mile, compelling his immediate retirement from the race. He has sold at that sale. At the same sale Mr. Mahaney bought Idolita, for whom he paid \$4700. Idolita was then a two-year-old.

Betonica is a very stoutly bred horse. He is a son of Azmoor (2.20½) and Nadine, by the thoroughbred Wildiale, a son of imported Australian and Idlewild. Nadine's dam is Norah, by Messenger Duroc 106. Her dam was Mary Hulse, by American

Azmoor (2.201) is a son of Electioneer 125 and Mamie C., a thoroughbred daughter of imported Hercules, her first dam being a daughter of Langford; second dam, Fanny

From this it will be seen that Betonica carries a strong infusion of thoroughbred blood, and the kind of thoroughbred blood that has been successful in producing har-

Azmoor, Betonica's sire, himself took a record of 2.202, and was a good race horse. He has sired beside Betonica, Azmon (2.134), Bob (2.151), Bonnie Bell (2.171), Rowena (2.19½), and others. Azmoor's dam, Mamie ., produced beside Azmoor, Electric King (2.24) and Don Monteith (2.293), and dam of Aldeana (2.25).

Nadine, dam of Betonica, is dam also of Amigo $(2.16\frac{3}{4})$, Miss Naude $(2.24\frac{1}{2})$ and grandam of Nordeau (2.173). Her sire, the thoroughbred horse Wildidle, is the sire also the dams of Ah There (2.181), Young Wild-

idle (2.221), Aldeana (2.25), etc. Nora, second dam of Betonica, is the dam of Candidate $(2.26\frac{1}{2}, \text{ sire of Elfrida, } 2.13\frac{1}{4}, \text{ Catherine, } 2.14\frac{3}{4}, \text{ Candy, } 2.17\frac{1}{4}, \text{ Gardenia, } 2.17\frac{3}{4}, \text{ etc.), and}$ grandam of three. Her sire, Messenger Duroc 106, is the sire of the great brood mare Elaine (2.20), Prospero (2.20), Elista (2.201), Dame Trot (2.22), etc., and his daughters have produced Bravado (2.101), Iran Alto $(2.12\frac{1}{4})$, Cheyenne $(2.14\frac{1}{4})$ and sixty-five others.

Mary Hulse, the third dam of Betonica, is the dam of Charley Champlain (2.213) and three producing sons, and the grandam of one in the list. Her sire, American Star 14, wicke, a son of Directum, and has been bred

sold two carloads of fancy stock in Waterbury, Ct., and says that the demand for really good orses is way ahead of the visible supoly.

While in Worcester Rinker said that he should

make application at the next meeting of the national board in May for reinstatement, Rinker peing expelled a year ago last fall for his connec-ion with the Surprise-Bellmine mare. If he suc-needs in his efforts, he will campaign a string over the New England half-mile rings the coming sea-

Charles Ryan of Worcester bought last week from Eugene F. Keeler of Hudson the seven-year-old iron roan gelding Eillot Stone, with a mark of 2.181 made last season. Keeler got Elliot Stone at the Lackey sale a year ago at this time, and started the gelding nine times during 1901, w=ning three first, four second and two third behind the money but once. He was one of the sensational three-year-old pacers of the Ryan secured him for track rather than for road work, and with the opening of the racing season he will be sent to John Kervick for training.

George L. Tupper will campaign again this year the brown gelding Ve (2.22½), by Woodbrino. Mr. Tupper picked up Ve, who is a full brother to Vega, down in Maine a year ago. He showed a whole lot of speed, and at Westfield in Septem-ber raced to his mark of 2.22½, and would probawintered well and now looks in good condition to stand fitting preparation and the subsequent THE ROADMAN. Worcester, Mass., March 29, 1902.

The State Fair Scores.

The gentlemen who compose the Empire City Track Association have no cause for complaint against the gentlemen who are in charge of racing at the State fair. The New Yorkers were guilty of decidedly unsportsmanlike conduct in fixing the dates for their meeting, so that they would conflict with those already assigned for

the Grand Circuit races at the State fair.

They absolutely refused to accede to the renests of the State fair managers to change their dates, and feeling secure, because of their larger purses and the convenience of their track, they set to work to ruin the Grand Circuit meeting here. However, the men interested in the State fair are not to be caught napping. They lufted the Empire City track people into security, and then very neatly and quietly blocked their game. No one but the men interested in the Yonkers track will be sorry.

Of course it means a great deal to the State fair to have a successful meeting this year. The Legislature may not always be willing to make up a deficit, and it behooves Syracusans, whom the fair principally benefits, to do what they can to make it pay its own way. To this end Grand es, without conflicting dates, are very

General Notes.

George A. Singerly, a prominent horse. man of Philadelphia, died recently.

All the races at the summer meeting at Cincinnati will be two-in-three events.

The Tri-State Fair meeting at Steubenville, O., is fixed for the week of Oct. 6.

The Belmont Driving Club of Philadelphia is talking of holding a horse show this The American trotter should have a prom-

inent place in the World's Fair to be held at Grace Hastings (2.08) has a colt by HardHow to Make Poor Farms Good Dividend Payers.

In Rural New-Yorker, November 22d, 1899, Mr. H. W. Collingwood, in his account of bringing up a poor farm, by Mr. Newton Osborn, Newington, Ct., says: "Mr. Osborn thought at that time that the ability to feed a soil was measured by the supply of animal manure. He first proved that a high-grade complete fertilizer will fully take the place of manure. That point settled, he had the key to the situation, and applied it. Instead of being a soil loafer, that field began at once to pay a profit. It was so poor that it had never paid even the interest on the taxes. In six years it was paying dividends of 5 per cent. on a valuation of over \$4000. Where can one find, outside of a gold mine, an instance where poor soil has gained proportionately greater earning capacity in six years?"

The Cornfield in Farming.

[From Editorial in the Massachusetts Ploughman, Official Organ of the New England Agricultural Society.]

The grain of corn is as valuable to the Eastern farmer as the kernel of wheat is to the Western. Because the East looks to the West for its supply of wheat, it does not follow that it should likewise look to the West for its supply of Indian corn, that crop on which so much of the farm economy depends, and that maintains at an undeviating pace the farmer's prosperity.

nts in plant growth are wanting, in a greater or less degree, on soil that has been under cultivation for a long time. They are phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash. And while all crops demand a supply of these constituent elements, they demand it in varying amounts. Nitrogen is a most expensive ingredient, and yet most cheaply supplied to growing corn. It has been shown that while wheat requires from one-half to the full quantity of the total nitrogen supplied in a fertilizer—the condition of the soil being always taken into account, corn, even on comparatively poor soils, requires only about one-quarter of the nitrogen to be supplied as compared with what the crop contains. So that where, with the help of nitrogen, thirty-five bushels of wheat can be grown, we might expect to grow one hundred bushels of corn. Wheat has to be liberally fed with the needed nitrogen, while corn finds it for itself, whether in the soil or in the air, or

It was long the established theory, and held by Dr. Lawes of England, that corn belonged in the list of grain crops that required to be fed with a surplus of nitrogen; but Mr. Charles V. Mapes for years persisted that it should be classed with clover and the leguminous crops, which yield such large quantities of nitrogen in their product, but require only a very limited supply.

The opinion of Mr. Mapes has been fully confirmed by a great number of experiments and practical results in the field, and it is satisfactorily shown that Dr. Lawes is mistaken, probably from not knowing the habit of our corn crop in the field. This discovery wonderfully simplifies the problem of corn culture, so that the Eastern farmer is enabled to compete successfully with his Western rival in the production of this truly royal grain, or rather legumens. frequently stirred, without regard to weeds, is of the first importance. It hastens growth, invigorates the plant, and assists it in its search for needed ingre-

The Great Corn Contest of the American Agriculturist.

CROPS 213, 119, AND 95 BUSHELS EACH; GROWN ON ONE MEASURED ACRE EXCLUSIVELY WITH THE MAPES CORN MANURE. Of this great crop, 213 bushels shelled corn, grown in Yates County, N. Y., with the Mapes Corn Manure (800 pounds per acre) exclusively, the "American Agriculturist" says: "If we allow only \$15 as the value of the tops for fodder, and make no account of bottom stalks, the cost comes within twenty cents a bushel

The largest crop grown with fertilizers other than Mapes (45 crops in all) was 84 bushels (chemically dried, 60 bushels). SOME LARGE CROPS GROWN WITH The MAPES CORN MANURE AND REPORTED IN THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

Season 1888.—1,040 bushels of corn (ears) on less than 4½ acres, equal to 233½ bushels, or 116½ bushels shelled corn per acre, grown on farm of "Rural New-Yorker," with the Mapes Corn Manure. Ninety bushels (shelled) with 500 pounds per acre. 150 bushels (shelled) WITH 600 POUNDS PER ACRE. Value of the grain alone over five times as much as the cost of the fertilizer.—American Agriculturist.

ON TWO ACRES, 600 POUNDS OF MAPES, ALONE, BROADCAST, 198 bushels shelled corn. On three acres, same fertilizer, same quantity, 489 bushels (ears). Grown by Dr. Henry Stewart.—New England Homestead. One hundred and eighty bushels of ears per acre; shelled, 98.45 bushels. 2,058 bushels (ears) on 16 acres. Only Mapes (800 pounds per acre) used, broad-

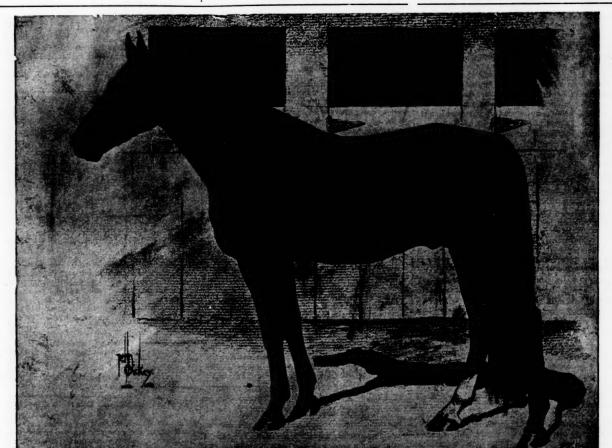
Eight hundred and fifty-six bushels (ears) on four acres. 159.37 bushels on one acre. 125.37 bushels on one acre. Nothing used but the Mapes.—Rural New-

The MAPES CORN MANURE is an ALL-ROUND LAND STRENGTHENER-good also for sweet corn, fodder corn, all summer crops, late turnips,

The Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Co., 143 Liberty Street, New York.

Send postal for Descriptive Pamphlets (with full accounts of the growing of some of the large corn crops), also on Fruits, Tobacco, "Fertilizer Farming," etc.

For list of selling agents in Massachusetts, see Massachusetts Ploughman, March 8th and 15th, page 8.



BETONICA, 3, 2,10 1-2, BY AZMOOR, 2.20 1-2; DAM NADINE, | BY WILDIDLE.

was one of the greatest of the founders of to Metallas (2.11). the trotting tamily. His blood is highly valued today. His sons, 't is true, proved indifferent sires, but his daughters have kept his memory green by the achievements of such of their sons as Guy (2.103), Dexter (2.171), the one-time champion, Robert Mc-Gregor (2.17½), sire of the champion Cresceus (2.02½), Nettie (2.18), Joe Bunker $(2.19\frac{1}{2})$, Driver $(2.19\frac{1}{2})$, Dictator, the great sire, and numerous others.

It will readily be seen from this analysis of Betonica's pedigree that he carries the blood of a successful sire, which he will undoubtedly prove to be. Superintendent Mahaney thinks well of the young things at the farm sired by Betonica.

Worcester Notes.

Dr. George McAleer, a horsemen and thorough sportsman in the better meaning of the term sold last week to F. S. Chickering of Worcester his chestnut gelding McAleer (2.26 $\frac{1}{2}$). The docto bred the gelding, sending his road mare, an aerve force, to the embrace of Palatka, the foal sequently named McAleer being the result. suesequently named McAleer being the result.

The pacer has been campaigned somewhat during the past two years by Nelson W. Jones of Worceston was a least the past two years by Nelson W. Jones of Worceston least the past two years by Nelson W. Jones of Worceston least two years between the past two years and page 18 ter, but the doctor's business interests here demand all of his attention, hence his decision to part with McAleer. Although having a slow mark, McAleer has repeatedly paced trials in better than 2.20, and ought to make Chickering, who will do his own driving this season, a pretty

ood proposition in the slower pacing classes. Horsemen are endeavoring to find out the name of the Worcester man who purchased last week of Alfred DeCernea of New York city the pacing gelding Morley King (2.161), by Morley Boy, at reported price of \$1000. The buyer evidently in nging a surprise on the boys, for he purchased the horse under an assumed name and under the alias billed him by express to Worcester. Thus far the identity of the owner remains

Grorge D. Rinker of Indianapolis, who will be well remembered by New England horsemen, on account of his visit to this section of the country two seasons ago, with a chestnut mare which he racedas Bell Mine in the slower classes, although ord of 2.161 asSurprise, was in Worcester for a few days last week. Rinker is now engaged in shipping choicely bred driving and road horses from ana farms into New England. He recently

The annual meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Boston will be held on Mon-

day of next week. George J. Dietrich will enter upon his official duties as secretary of the Cleveland Driving Club on May 1.

Andy Welch thinks of offering prizes for wagon races at his summer meeting at Oakley Park, Cincinnati. It is said that Michigan (2.211), by Prince

L., is one of the most promising horses owned in southwestern Michigan.

The road drivers of Manchester, N. H., are organizing a matinee club on the lines of

Horse Owners Should Use GOMBAULT'S **Caustic** Balsam The Great French Veterinary Remedy. A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING Impossible to Pietre are say say or blemish. The safest best Pietre ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Oattle. WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Deery bottle of Caustio Enjany sold is Warran-ted to give actistantion. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by exprese, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, THE LAWDENION WILL VILLE AND THE SENTING.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cloveland, Ohio

the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Boston. The Gentlemen's Driving Club of Hartford. Ct., will hold weekly matinees this season at the Charter Oak half-mile track.

Roy Miller will take his horses to Charter Oak Park this spring and fit them for the campaign. He will have thirty head alto-

The driving club recently organized at Portland, Ore., started off with a membership of ninety. Matinees will be held every Saturday.

Thomas W. Price, Lexington, Ky., has moved his stable of twenty horses, including Neva Simmons (2.111), to Oakley Park,

It is unfortunate that there is a conflict of dates between Pimlico and Electric Park, lent standing and the future looks very Baltimore, Md. It will work injury to both | bright. associations.

The new clubhouse of the Kansas City (Mo.) Driving Club, and which is in course of construction, will cost \$12,000 when completed. Gen. Blair, one of the noted show horses

in Mr. Billings' stable, died recently, the result of an accident during shipment from King (2.20), dam by Nutwood (2.183); second dam by Red Wilkes. This is the colt A law has been passed by the New York

Assembly making it illegal to hold a trotting meeting on a mile track in New York State the same week of the State Fair. George Ketcham recently bought Eddie L (2.161) from A. C. Pennock, Cleveland, O.,

for shipment to England. The gelding is said to have shown a mile in 2.111. The auction sale of boxes for the Boston Horse Show, which opens on Monday, April 14, was held on Tuesday, and between \$17,000 and \$18,000 was realized from the

history. The biggest single exhibitor is Thomas W. Lawson, who has 135 entries. Dorsey Morgan, who has been Horace on the Speedway for all. The more the

The Boston Horse Show has the largest

Cleburne Farm, Tennessee, has booked one of its best mares to Direct (2.051), and another one of its mares, a sister to Star Pointer, has been bred to John R. Gentry.

Park, to serve him in the same capacity.

Mr. Billings says that he will matinee his horses at the Empire City Park this season, under the auspices of the new matinee club which will soon be organized in New York.

Maplehurst Farm, Lancaster, Mass., has sold the filly foal by Baron Wilkes (2.18), out of Rosewood, by Wedgewood (2.19), to W. G. Pollock, Pittsfield, Mass. The second dam of the foal is Delightful (2.331), by Daniel

The Gentlemen's Driving Club of Mil-Agriculture, and will use it for matinees

Major P. P. Johnston has been elected a

member of the board of directors of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders Association, in place of Brook Curry, who recently resigned from the board. One of the promising young things in J.

H. Thayer's stable, Lexington, Ky., is a two-year-old by Peter the Great (2.073), out of Juanita (2.24), by Sultan (2.24); grandam, Beulah, dam of Beuzetta (2.063), etc. "According to the story of her present

owner, there is a very crocked low record mare out in a Kansas town. He gives her a low record under four different names-and may be he does not tell it all at that."-U. G. Smith, Fort Edward, N. Y., informs

us that his mare Elma (2.181), by Tom Hal Jr., has just foaled a nice colt by Armont, sire of Flirt (2.07), etc. He adds that he has a ten-months-old colt trotter by Potential that has shown quarters in forty-three

The first mare mated with G. W. Leavitt's valuable young stallion, Todd, this season, was a daughter of Larabie (3) (2.123). The dam of W. H. Moody (2.121) is booked to Todd, and Mr. Kent of New Market, N. H., has also booked a fast daughter of Alcantara (2.23) to him.

The annual meeting of the Columbus Matinee Club was recently held, and E. W. Swisher was elected president, A. E. Evans rice-president and S. E. Ranney secretary. It was decided to hold the matinees this season on Friday, and the races for the nost part will be conducted under a new handicapping plan. The club is in excel-

Dates selected for the Clinton County Ind.) Fair are Aug. 26-29.

It looks as though trainer Bard Palmer would have a better string of horses this year than ever before. The latest addition o his stable is a two-year-old colt by May recently bought from Lookout Farm by Mr. T. E. L. Kemp of Boston. He is bred right for a winner, and is well entered in stakes. If he fails to win it will not be from lack of good care and competent training.

The outlook for the Metropolitan Driving Club recently formed in this city is very encouraging. Every horseman with whom we have talked upon this subject has expressed an intention of giving it his support. One of the very first to send his cheel and join the club was Mr. Johnson of Calais, Me., who raised the sensational colt, Todd. Every trotting-horse breeder, The Boston Horse Show has the largest number of entries that it has received in its New England, is directly interested in the success of the Metropolitan Driving Club and should hasten to join. There is room Wilson's assistant at Lexington for several merrier, and the sooner they join the sooner years past, will go with him to Empire City the clubhouses and stables near the Speedway will be completed.

There will be a race meeting at Combination Park, Medford, on Patriots Day, the 19th inst., and also on Memorial Day. There will also be racing every evening that the weather will permit, Sundays excepted, from June 1 to and including July 4. After that date the track will be let to different clubs and associations that may wish to hold meetings there day or evening, or both The popular manager, Mr. George H. Hicks, who has run the track successfully for years past, has been engaged to manage it the present season. The racing there by electric light in the past has been the most spirited and exciting of any lightharness racing in any section, and will unwaukee has leased the half-mile track doubtedly continue to be so, as every heat owned by the Wisconsin State Board of is a race, and every horse is asked to do his



There is a certain something about the "free trial" proposition that makes it attractive to even the person who is accustomed to buy for cash. Formerly the "free trial" idea was limited entirely to trial by sample, and only such merchandise as could be sampled were subject to "free trial"; matters have been changed quite materially, however, within the past few years, and now many things may be had on "free trials" terms. It remained for the Kalamazoo Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, Station 51. Kalamazoo, Mich., to introduce the principle of "free trial" in the selling of the output of their large factories. They advertise in our paper to send any buggy, carriage, trap, surrey, harness, etc., which they make to any purchaser on "thirty days free trial," and they lay just claim to being the "pioneers of the free-trial plan." They not only give that length of time in which to test the vehicle, but they at the same time sell it to the buyer at manufacturers' prices. That they do these two things, and that they give the best of satisfaction, is true beyond doubt, as we have never had a single complaint from our readers, many of whom must have embraced their offer.

Those of our readers who have not yet bought a vehicle or harness will do well to write the Kalamazoo people requesting their twenty-second annual catalogue. It is fully illustrated with each article offered, and is almost sure to contain just what you are looking for.

Stick a pin in it. You buy the sample bale for your horse. German Peat Moss will do the rest. Write to C. B. Barrett, Importer, Boston. for circular.

FOR SALE.

ELMA, 2.184, sired by Tom Hal Jr. 1834, sire f Brown Hal, 2.124, etc.; dam, Hetty (dam of Elma, 184, Gilde, 2.134, Brown Heeis, 2.134), by Dudley Snow leels; second dam, Annie, by Pointer Slasher. She perfectly sound, is kind in or out of harness, and as just dropped her first foal. Both are doing nicely. or particulars as to price, etc., write U.G. 8M ITH.
7 East Street, Fort Edward, N. Y.

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Bay mare, Sonata, a grand individual, sound and kind in all harness, but entirely untrained. Sired by Gen. Washington, he out of Lady Thorne (full sister to Mambrino Patchen). Sonata is full sister to Foem, 2.114, Stanza, 2.224, Prose, 2.214, and Selma, 2.394; dam, Sonnet, by Jay Gould; second dam, Martense Maid (dam of Rumor, 2.20, Martense, dam of Arena, 2.114, Otard, 2.234, all to high-wheel sulky; third dam, Jenny Lind, by Old Abdallah; fourth dam by imported Trustee. Sonata's first foal trotted in 2.20 as a two-year-old and the mare is offered only until May I. Bred or not to Alclayone, 2.204, at buyer's option. Apply to WILLLAST GAREGO.

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Place Stock Farm. Andever, Me.

STALLION FOR SALE.

KEREM 89110. Bay, black points, height 83 inches, weight 1606 pounds, foaled May 25, 1898, by Kremiin, 2.074; dam, Lancelette, by Lancelot; second dam, the dam of Edgemark, 2.16, by Edgewater 12730; third dam by American Clay 34; fourth dam by Ericsson, 2.306. A trotter, sound and clean, well built and fast. Handsome, well broken; trotted eighths in 1900 in 24 seconds. Can show a .30gait now. Any one looking for a fast stock horse should look this colt over. He should trot better than 2.30 this season. Address CHABLES W. COFFIN, e should trot better than 2.20 this se CHARLES W. COFFIN, 357 Broadway, Lawrence

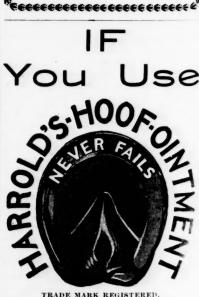
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